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ABSTRACT

The 1981 annual report of the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, which addresses the ways in which postsecondary education affects economic development in the state is presented. Attention is directed to: the strength of the higher education industry itself, and the important roles and strategies by which Indiana's public and independent institutions contribute to the economic development of other state institutions. Higher education employs about 50,000 persons, and Indiana's colleges and universities attract over 16,000 first-time students, many of whom graduate and eventually are employed in the state. As students, these persons account for substantial expenditures in Indiana, and higher education expenditures also contribute to the state and local economies. Students can earn various job-title certificates and associate degrees in technical areas that prepare them with skills valuable to the labor force. The roles of education in contributing to the economic development of other industries are concentrated in three areas: providing education and training for first-time employees; providing education for the currently employed; and providing research and development, including the dissemination of results to business, industry, and government. Suggested means for contributing to the state's economic development and for improving higher education's productivity include: creating a start-up fund to speed up the development of new academic programs, particularly those of direct economic value to the state; forming faculty/industry teams to learn from other state or county centers for high technology research and development; further developing and improving regional centers; informing students early of the educational choices available for education and training; and strengthening lifelong education, particulary off-campus instruction through telecommunications. Appended materials include information on: commission meetings and affairs, enrollment patterns, student characteristics, degrees awarded, scholastic aptitude test scores, tuition, state aid and student aid funds, and teacher salary increases. (SW)

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ROLES FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANA

Annual Report

by the

COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

to

Governor Robert D. Orr

and the

Indiana General Assembly

January 1982

HE 014 752

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PREFACE

In its 1979 Annual Report, the Commission for Higher Education highlighted several key issues which, it felt, would dominate postsecondary education in the 1980's. Among these issues, the Commission drew special attention to the needs of business and industry for skilled workers and to the needs of postsecondary institutions which provide education and training for those workers.

This report expands the discussion of the relationship between the State's economic and postsecondary education capacities. This relationship has become even more critical since the 1979 Report, and hence its selection as the focal point for this year's report. This focus in no way diminishes the vitally important roles of our institutions in providing general education for our citizens, but rather serves to underscore one special set of needs of our State.

The State of Indiana, including its public and private sectors, faces challenging questions. In an atmosphere of economic downturn, how might scarce public resources be used best to increase the positive contributions which postsecondary education makes to the economy of our State? At a time of anticipated decline in aggregate demand for educational services--at least by students of traditional college age--which strategies will leave the State with an adequate labor force, an environment conducive to attracting new business and industry, and an investment in new knowledge which will pay dividends to the citizens of the State?

The Commission has an opportunity and a responsibility to address questions such as these in the course of its deliberations in considering new degree programs and biennial budget requests. It is important that the Commission's effort be based upon a shared sense of the needs of the State and the needs of our public, independant, and proprietary institutions. This shared sense can arise best from thoughtful discussion among the civic, economic, and educational communities of Indiana. Economic development provides a means to an end, and postsecondary education has important roles to play in contributing to both the means and the ends. It is in this spirit that we offer our 1981 Annual Report.

Donald J. Holmquist
Chairman

George B. Weathersby
Commissioner

ROLES FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANA

A Context for Economic Development. Traditionally, Indiana's postsecondary education system has played a substantial role in supporting the State's climate for business and industry. It annually graduates approximately 30,000 potential or upgraded employees. It attracts and retains a diverse set of talents--in the form of 20,000 faculty and advanced graduate students. It offers education and training opportunities at over 100 major sites, plus numerous outreach and extension centers throughout the State. And, postsecondary education has been one of the largest "growth" industries in the State for the last two decades.

Higher Education A Major Indiana Industry

However, many (and in some programs, the majority of) college graduates enter employment out of the State, thus contributing to economic development elsewhere. Increasingly, graduates--particularly in highly technical areas--are finding their postsecondary educations dated, due in part to obsolete instructional equipment and related inadequacies. Moreover, corporations themselves are increasingly developing their own training programs, thus raising the question of whether our postsecondary education institutions are meeting demonstrated needs sufficiently, in terms of both quantity and quality.

Resource Constraints Suggest Services Cutbacks

The tightening of public resources available to postsecondary education suggests that some services will be cut back, perhaps some of economic importance to the State. Despite the high quality of training of graduates to support business and industry, there is a perception among some that in certain instances publicly subsidized training is neither appropriate nor efficient.

The above observations suggest that the historically beneficial relationship between postsecondary education and the economic development of the State needs to be maintained, reinforced, and expanded.

Increased Attention On Economic Development

In fact, there are encouraging signs that increased attention is being placed on the relationships and roles of postsecondary education in economic development. For example, special attention is being given by the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education, in cooperation

with the Department of Commerce, to the training needs of new businesses and industries locating in the State.

Technology-Based Programs Developing Quickly

There is an accelerated development of technology programs statewide. For example: the technology programs offered at IVTC have grown more than 200% in enrollment during the last decade; new technology program proposals from all public institutions now account for over one-third of new degree program requests considered by the Commission; computer aided design and computer assisted manufacturing programs have been strengthened at Purdue University-West Lafayette and Indiana University Purdue University-Indianapolis.

State Leaders Planning New Strategies

Faculty experts at Indiana's public institutions are intensifying their efforts to describe economic trends and provide economic forecasts to business and industry leaders. Moreover, recent meetings of the Governor, General Assembly leaders, and presidents and trustees of public institutions have led to an exploration of ways in which postsecondary education can aid the State's economic development.

Against this background of need and progress, the discussion that follows focuses on two topics:

- The strength of the higher education industry itself, and
- The important roles and strategies by which our public and independent institutions contribute to the economic development of other Indiana industries.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION INDUSTRY

Higher education itself is a major Indiana industry. In terms of jobs, public and independent colleges and universities in Indiana employ approximately 50,000 persons. Moreover, most of Indiana's workforce which is trained at the doctoral level is employed by the postsecondary education industry.

Indiana Institutions Compete Favorably

Indiana's colleges and universities attract over 16,000 first-time students from out-of-state every year, many of whom remain for four years and eventually are employed in Indiana. As students, these persons account for substantial expenditures

in Indiana and as employees these academic immigrants contribute to our economic well being.

In addition to governmental subsidies, in terms of private sector resources higher education is a "billion-dollar" industry in the State. The ultimate economic impact of this "billion-dollar" industry is even larger because of multiplier effects on expenditures in the State and local economies. An important part of this industry is its research efforts. Federally sponsored research at our institutions tops $100 million, with privately sponsored research adding another $50 million.

Indiana Rich In Vocational Education Resources

Indiana has a growing and energetic statewide vocational-technical institution in the form of Indiana Vocational Technical College. Equally important, those attending colleges and universities in Indiana can earn various job-title certificates and two-year associate degrees in technical areas which prepare students with valuable skills so that they may enter the labor force. Furthermore, Indiana is fortunate to have opportunities for special vocational and academic preparation at Vincennes University.

Indiana has competitive strengths in a number of programmatic areas, including engineering, science, agriculture, and professional programs. The foresight of Indiana in increasing the accessibility of postsecondary education throughout the State will yield additional dividends as the number of traditionally-aged students decline. Indeed, the regional-campus structure in Indiana public postsecondary education provides a major competitive edge in all types of instruction vis-a-vis residential campus instruction as the population ages, goes to work, and thereby becomes more location or place-bound. This system is also well-suited to serve the needs of local organizations for instruction and technical assistance.

Governmental Spending To Tighten

It is risky to speculate on the economic outlook for higher education industry, or for any other industry. However, some developments seem quite likely. For example, it seems likely that governmental spending will tighten, perhaps substantially, which suggests that prices will be raised to students and families, the levels of service will be constrained, or the quality of services will decline.

If prices are raised, then prospective students will consider even more carefully the potential value of their postsecondary education vis-a-vis other opportunities. Undoubtedly some students and their families will decide to forego an investment in postsecondary education. These decisions, if repeated often enough, will further depress college participation and completion rates, which historically have been below average in Indiana. A sensitive and carefully designed financial aid program will need to be retained or expanded to avoid closing access to the financially disadvantaged. A similar consequence is possible if service levels are constrained or their quality reduced. Students may seek opportunities elsewhere and employers may conclude that Indiana-trained students are inadequately prepared.

Institutional Venture Capital Scarce

A special economic concern is that few, if any, of Indiana's public and independent institutions have access to sufficient capital to invest in new instructional or research technologies. And it would appear that acquiring new capital will become even more difficult in the decade ahead. Without venture capital, growth (in any industry) becomes sluggish as productivity levels off or declines.

It seems certain that aggregate demand for educational services among "young" students will decline. We know there will be fewer of them. This suggests that either institutions must adapt to a smaller scale of operation or seek substantial, new markets. Since the growing market is that of the older student, this would seem a likely target for institutional recruitment and admission efforts. Yet many of our institutions, including all of the main public campuses and most of the independent institutions, have been located and have adopted programs designed for traditional, residential instruction. This suggests that at least some institutions (perhaps most) will face difficulties as they decide how to adjust to lower levels of demand for credit-hour instruction.

Many Institutions Not Well Suited For Non-Traditional Education

Finally, cost-inflation will squeeze postsecondary education. This cost squeeze can be met in several ways: service levels can be reduced, substantial investments can be made in new and more efficient production technologies, or academic and support staff can be asked to work at decreasing real wage rates. Of these options,

only the technology option seems attractive, and that option is constrained by many factors, including the required capital investment and the reactions of faculty and staff.

Clearly, the economic outlook for the postsecondary education industry is not rosy. To stay viable, colleges and universities will have to make a series of painful choices. But, the historic record of postsecondary education in meeting new challenges offers considerable hope that necessary changes will come about.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES

The roles of postsecondary education which contribute directly to strengthening the State's and nation's economies are concentrated in three areas: providing education and training for first-time employees; providing education for the currently employed; and providing research and development, including the dissemination of results to business, industry, and government.

Workforce Training A Major Role

Supplying a skilled workforce is widely regarded as one of the fundamental roles of education. Traditionally, postsecondary education has focused on general knowledge and skill preparation, but recently specific vocational instruction has received increased attention, in part because of the increasing number of fields requiring formal schooling. Over the last decade there has been a substantial increase in students stating their primary educational objective was to get a job. One result of this trend is that at least 30% of all instruction today is tied to specific jobs or professions.

Education For The Already Employed Increasing Rapidly

Education for the currently employed is a second important role of postsecondary education in service to other industries. Historically, the State's funding for postsecondary education has been targeted on youth, not on older persons who are currently employed. But, over the last decade, there has been a 50% increase in the number of part-time students in public postsecondary education, compared with a more modest 20% increase in full-time enrollments. [illegible] anticipated shifts in the population's age structure, this role could well become substantial for postsecondary education by 1990, at least in public education.

Research and Development, Dissemination A Key State Interest

A third important area in which postsecondary education contributes to economic development lies in research and development, including the various means of dissemination and infusion of research results into the business and industrial world. Research and development is subsidized by the State through funding levels which permit lower instructional workloads for faculty at major research institutions, which makes time available for research, and by modest support for targeted applied research in agriculture, medicine, energy, and other areas of special interest to the State. Traditionally, dissemination of research and technology has been accomplished through several means: academic exchanges involving journal articles and research tracts; technical services such as consulting, presentations and seminars, et ceteras; instruction, especially at the graduate level; community extension structures, such as the county agents and the FACTS system in agriculture; and in-service education offered and conducted by many postsecondary education institutions. All of these together form the basis for the "technology transfer" which must occur in order for university-based research and development to stimulate growth in the private sector.

Technology Transfer Essential To Economic Growth

STEPS FOR STRENGTHENING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION'S ROLES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

An important part of any review lies in thinking through what might be done better, or what new ideas might address our needs better. In the spirit of promoting this discussion, the Commission offers several thoughts. In addition, the public universities have suggested a number of means of contributing to the State's economic development, which are summarized on Chart I.

Strengthening the Education Industry. In each of the last two biennia the Commission has recommended that the State aid institutions in speeding-up the development of new academic programs, particularly those of direct economic value to the State. The Commission has suggested that a start-up fund be created under the control of the State Budget Committee. This fund would substantially shorten the nearly four years currently required to plan and initiate a new program.

CHART I

SUGGESTED MEANS FOR CONTRIBUTING
TO THE STATE'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Assistance to local community groups in preparing grant applications and assist local planners in developing industrial parks. (Vincennes University)*
- Creation of a "Business and Industry Assistance Center" to coordinate the use of university resources in providing direct assistance and consultation to local business. (Both Ball State University and Indiana State University)
- Establishment of a Technical Extension Program similar to Agricultural Extension, to provide technical consultation to Indiana firms and communities. (Purdue University)
- Creation of a Molecular Biology Institute to increase the competitiveness of the State and the university in this area. (Indiana University)
- Creation of a Coal Research Institute to seek inter-disciplinary solutions to the use of coal as an energy resource. (Indiana University)
- Creation of an IU Center for Economic Development Statewide to coordinate the development of programs contributing to Indiana's economic development. (Indiana University)
- Addition of CAD-CAM program and a robotics program to help meet the computer technology requirements. (Vincennes University)
- Initiation of a Weekend College for full-time workers to take advantage of existing facilities and faculty. (Vincennes University)
- Creation of a Federal Aviation Administration Regional Training Center. (Indiana State University)
- Initiation of a statewide Technology Program to broaden program access at regional campuses. (Purdue University)
- Development of an Institute for Advanced Study to convene scholars and artists. (Indiana University)

*Suggested by institutions in response to the Governor's request.

New Program And Equipment Funding A High Priority

The Commission believes strongly that both the State and institutions should place a high priority on ensuring that students have access to up-to-date equipment at our public institutions. One approach to this would be to fund the Commission's recommendations for equipment, which if implemented could provide for the systematic replacement of instructional equipment over a multi-year cycle.

Faculty/Industry Teams To Coordinate Research Needs

The State, its postsecondary education institutions, and industry associations should consider the possibility of forming faculty/industry teams to seek out and learn from out-of-state and even out-of-country centers for high technology research and development. This would seem to be a cost-effective and efficient strategy to build Indiana skills and competencies, especially in those circumstances for which needed equipment or facilities simply cannot be afforded or would take too much time to develop anew within the State.

Regional Campus Development Essential To Local Economic Growth

Because economic development is a need shared by all regions of the State, it makes sense to place special attention on the further development and enhancement of the regional campuses. While residential public campuses have many roles to play in economic development, local industrial growth will relate more directly to local campuses and their program offerings.

Finally, it appears both necessary and possible to stimulate a substantially expanded use of electronic media by our colleges and universities for instruction. Part of what is needed in this regard is the development of appropriate university and faculty incentives for the preparation of teaching materials and methods. Additional suggestions from public institutions for improving the productivity of higher education are shown in Chart I.

Possible Strategies for Increasing the Supply of Trained First-time Workers. One important objective in any effort to increase the supply of new workers is to inform them early of the educational choices available for education and training. Such information should include data about the occupational outlook for specific careers, ranges of compensation, and the sources of training appropriate to the careers. One source for this information is the Training and Educational Data Service, Inc. (TEDS), which was initiated as a

result of collaborative efforts of the Governor's office, the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the Indiana Office of Occupational Development, and the Commission for Higher Education. Access to this important source of information for students and the unemployed should be expanded.

Access To Career Information

With leadership from the Department of Public Instruction, the State should consider a major instructional effort in our high schools to stimulate and develop the entrepreneurial skills and interests of youth. This strategy would recognize the importance of an aggressive and interested youth population in achieving (albeit over a several year period) statewide economic development. The university's role in such an endeavor could be the updating and training of secondary education teachers.

Public and independent institutions should redouble their efforts to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, appropriate vocational instruction is available which provides students with skills that not only can lead to immediate employment, but also leaves open the possibility of further academic studies. Furthermore, the articulation of secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs needs continued attention. In attempting to achieve the State's economic development aspirations, it makes sense that students desiring to augment their training at various points should not be frustrated by barriers created by the academic community. A sound program for recognizing vocational education credit programs at both the secondary and postsecondary levels would be an important contribution to encouraging students to seek specific skills training.

Better Vocational Program Articulation Needed

Strengthening Continuing Education for Employed Persons. Lifelong education, particularly off-campus instruction through telecommunication, will demand more attention by our colleges and universities. While the State already has a considerable investment in this technology, it may be wise to strengthen this investment. One example of a potential new growth area is in cable television instruction provided for a fee. Under this approach, customers could benefit from a range of course offerings at modest rates, and institutions could recover their costs through sales.

Need To Strengthen Instruction Through Telecommunications

Employers need to be encouraged to take advantage of job-updating programs offered by institutions. These programs could be broadened into cooperative programs between industry and educational institutions involving skilled industry professionals and professors. Such plans would thus accomplish a form of job-updating which would benefit both industry employees and professors. Cooperative programs now exist to send students, and even faculty, to industry for periods of time away from academic responsibilities. Reverse cooperatives could ensure that those in industry had a similar, and equally valuable, opportunity.

Increased Focus On Statewide Programs

Another valuable initiative would be to encourage an accelerated development of statewide academic programs in technology and engineering. Such a development would provide highly needed training opportunities for location-bound students, and would enable regional campus programs to build upon the traditional strengths of residential institutions.

Research and Development. Higher education is an important supplier to the private sector of both new knowledge and new technology through research. Several possible approaches may strengthen the bonds between the public and private sectors in this regard. One possibility is to encourage and reward the direct participation of faculties in new and emerging high technology industries. This could occur, for example, through the methods of assigning patent rights to new or specially-identified technology-based corporations, and by encouraging institutions to make faculty consulting guidelines more liberal.

Authority For Research Facilities Envisioned

Another possibility is the creation of a new authority, representing both research institutions and willing businesses, whose purpose would be to acquire and manage special and unique basic research facilities. The authority could then enter into lease-back arrangements with individual colleges and businesses for use of the facilities. Such a plan could be employed for very expensive facilities in areas such as medical research, agricultural research and chemical research, and for special purpose computer facilities such as those used in computer-aided design. The objective of this plan would be to avoid the duplication of costly facilities, and perhaps to bring very expensive facilities within the financial grasp of both business and education.

CHART II

SUGGESTED MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- Use of the same classroom and laboratory space by several institutions. (Indiana Vocational Technical College)*
- Cooperative agreements with local proprietary schools, so that students may receive instruction from the institution best able to provide it. (Vincennes University)
- Participation with other colleges and universities in a computer-based inter-library loan system. (Vincennes University)
- Development of a multi-campus computer system for informing students of up-to-date degree and program requirements. (Vincennes University)
- Development of a statewide computer system to assist students in locating sources of scholarship and financial assistance information. (Vincennes University)
- Cooperative arrangements with regional hospitals and nursing homes for instruction in nursing and other health disciplines. (Indiana State University)
- Increased use of live and recorded television to extend graduate instruction--particularly in engineering--throughout the State. (Purdue University)
- Increased reliance on guest-host arrangements with other institutions. (Purdue University)
- Development of a broadband network capability to speed the exchange of television, voice, and data among institutions within the State. (Indiana University)
- Elaboration of the Cable Television System within the campus to permit retransmission and decentralized viewing of instructional programs. (Indiana University)

*Suggested by institutions in response to the Governor's request.

There may also be an opportunity to broaden the concept of the "County Extension Agent" to include, for example, current economic and demographic information particularly useful to small businesses, and technical assistance in site identification and analysis for firms seeking to locate in Indiana. The County Extension Agent concept is one which has worked well in disseminating the results of agricultural research, and a parallel concept may be equally valuable for other industries which rely primarily upon publicly available research and technology for their own increased productivity.

Registry of Faculty/ Staff Skills A Possibility

Another possibility would be for institutions to participate with the Department of Commerce in the development of a computer-based registry of faculty and staff with skills and expertise in areas of high need by Indiana business and industry. This registry might be expanded--with the help of Indiana faculty--to encompass various sources of skill and expertise outside the State. While such a registry could be accessed by any business interest, it might be especially useful to small businesses which have an infrequent or a sporadic need for unique professional advice or assistance.

Risk Taking Encouraged

Finally, the State could encourage the research universities--and their respective research foundations--to strengthen their investments in Indiana industry, particularly for new ventures arising from research on campus or elsewhere in the State. From one standpoint, these are high-risk investments, unlike those usually undertaken by university endowment managers. But from another view, such investments could not only increase the supply of venture capital throughout the State, but also could serve to strengthen faculty confidence in the fruits of their own work.

Needed: Incentives for Action. Many of the ideas set forth above are just that: ideas, which unattended can make no contributions to the economic challenges which lie ahead. What is needed is the energy--in academia, in the business world, and in government--to give these and other ideas substance and force.

The real challenge before the State is to create a structure which offers strong incentives to businesses, educational institutions, faculty, and

students for improving economic development. While the State has far to go to achieve its aspirations in economic development, colleges and universities can and should be on the front line in this effort. With appropriate encouragement, the Commission is convinced that the postsecondary education community will continue to come forward with new ideas, new inventions, and new ways to be of service to the State.

Appendix A

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES DURING 1981

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Appendix A

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES DURING 1981

The following is a synopsis of the activities of the Indiana Commission for Higher Education during the 1981 calendar year.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

The Commission met in regular session on the following occasions:

January 9	Indianapolis
February 9	Indianapolis (Executive Committee)
March 13	Indianapolis
April 9-10	Gary, Hammond
May 15	Indianapolis
June 11-12	Indianapolis (With audio-video links to West Lafayette and Bloomington)
July 9-10	Indianapolis
September 11	Indianapolis
October 8-9	Indianapolis
November 13	Indianapolis
December 10-11	Indianapolis

The April meeting of the Commission for Higher Education was especially designed to involve the students, faculty, administrators, and legislative members from Region One. Portions of this meeting were held on the campuses of Purdue-North Central, Purdue-Calumet, IU-Northwest, and IVTC-Northwest. In addition, a special hearing was conducted to allow interested persons to make known their views on the education-related needs of Region One.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Commission Actions on Degree Programs. In 1981, the Commission acted on 19 proposals for new academic degree programs submitted during the year, and on ten proposals submitted in 1980. As part of its review responsibility, Commission staff worked with the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education in the review of new vocational-technical program areas and options in accordance with the principles, policies, and procedures which were updated in October 1981. This cooperative review, which emphasizes the examination of broad program area categories, has reduced the number of new program options brought to the Commission. In addition, the use of the routine academic decision item mechanism has assisted in speeding up the process of review.

Table 1 shows actions in 1981 on new degree program requests submitted in 1980 and actions on new degree program requests submitted in 1981.

TABLE I

ACTIONS IN 1981 ON NEW DEGREE PROGRAM REQUESTS SUBMITTED IN 1980

CHE#	INSTITUTION AND NAME OF PROGRAM		DATE REC'D	ACTION
80-1	PU-North Central	Bachelor in Liberal Studies	3-11-80	Action postponed at institution's request 5-9-80. Resubmitted 6-81. Approved 9-11-81 as a West Lafayette program at Westville
80-8	IUPUI	Doctor of Social Work	6-27-80	Tabled 9-12-80; Disapproved 12-11-81
80-11	IU-Northwest	BS in Nursing	7-14-80	Approved 4-10-81
80-12	IUPUI	MS in Nursing at Extended Sites	7-14-80	Tabled 10-10-80; Approved 12-11-81
80-14	IU-Northwest	BA in Organizational Communications	9-5-80	Approved 3-13-81
80-17	Ball State Univ.	BS in Music Therapy	8-20-80	Withdrawn 9-80; Resubmitted 6-23-81; Withdrawn 11-17-81
80-18	IUPU-Ft. Wayne	BS in Engineering	9-15-80	Approved 4-10-81
80-23	IUPUI	BA in Geography	10-22-80	Approved 1-9-81
80-24	ISU-Terre Haute	Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.)	12-11-80	Approved 3-13-81
80-25	IVTC-02	CC/TC/AAS Plastics Manufacturing Technology Option in Construction & Maintenance Technologies	12-30-80	Routine decision item Recommend Approval to SBVTE 1-15-81

NEW DEGREE PROGRAM REQUESTS SUBMITTED IN 1981

81-1	IUPUI	Ph D in Psychology (Rehabilitation)	1-28-81	Approved 5-15-81
81-2	IU-Southeast	AA in Liberal Studies	2-12-81	Approved 3-13-81
81-3	IUPUI	BS in Respiratory Therapy	2-5-81	Approved 3-13-81
81-4	ISU-Terre Haute	BS in Health Occupations Education	1-19-81	Withdrawn 7-6-81
81-5	IVTC-01 Northwest	CC/TC/AAS Machine Tool Technology	2-81	Recommend approval to SBVTE 5-15-81
81-6	IVTC-04 Lafayette	TC/AAS Computer Programming Technology	3-81	Approved 6-12-81
81-7	IVTC-13 Sellersburg	TC/AAS Computer Programming Technology	3-81	Approved 6-12-81
81-8	Ball State Univ.	EdD in Adult & Community Education	4-30-81	Approved 11-13-81
81-9	IU-Bloomington	BS in Mathematical Sciences I, II	5-21-81	Approved 7-10-81
81-10	IU-Bloomington	BS in Biochemistry	5-21-81	Approved 7-10-81
81-11	Ball State Univ.	MS in Nursing (at Fort Wayne)	6-24-81	Appr 1 yr 7-10-81
81-12	IU-Southeast	BA in Geography	6-81	Deferred 11-13-81
81-13	IU-Bloomington	Certificate in Semiotic Studies	6-81	Commission action not required 7-10-81
81-14	Ball State Univ.	Ph D in School Psychology (change from Ed D in School Psychology)	3-81	Full proposal requested 6-24-81
81-15	Ball State Univ.	Ed D & Ph D in Counseling Psychology (change from Guidance & Counseling)	3-81	Approved as routine action 11-13-81
81-16	PU-Calumet	MA in Communication	10-81	Tabled 12-11-81
81-17	PU	AAS in Computer Technology (to be offered at IU-Kokomo)	10-81	Recommend approval to SBVTE 12-11-81
81-18	IU-Northwest	Post-Baccalaureate certificate program in D/P and Information Sciences	10-81	Commission action not required 11-12-81
81-19	IU-Northwest	BS in D/P & Information Sciences	10-81	Approved 12-11-81

Reviews of Existing Programs. The enabling legislation for the Commission includes responsibility for reviewing all existing programs. In 1978, the Commission requested all state institutions except Indiana Vocational Technical College (IVTC) to select programs for review--with all programs to be reviewed every six years--and to report to the Commission each July on the findings of the reviews. IVTC and other vocational-technical programs are reviewed by the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education (SBVTE) every five years according to policies and procedures promulgated in the Indiana State Plan for Vocational Education. The Commission cooperates with the State Board in the development of review procedures, thereby obviating the need for separate institutional reviews of the same programs.

In 1981 the reports of reviews of 236 degree programs were received. During the coming year, Commission staff intend to select several programs from the reviews reported to date for intensive examination. These analyses will make use of these reviews, the Academic Program Inventory, and Student Information System data. Programs to be selected will include several which are related to pending program decisions, to requests for quality maintenance and improvement or program change funding, to capital requests, to future regional studies, to questions raised in the cost study, to issues related to economic development and employment needs, and those which have low or declining enrollments.

Nursing Study Followup. At its June 12, 1981 meeting, the Commission reviewed the progress made on the recommendations for nursing education adopted in July 1980. Commission actions on new degree programs in nursing are cited in Table 1. In addition, the General Assembly appropriated funds for nursing programs as recommended by the Commission and replaced lost federal nursing capitation grants of $68,547.

The General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Senate Bill 226 sponsored by Senator Charles Bosma and Representative Don Nelson, both members of the Nursing Study Policy Advisory Committee, to provide forgiveness for educational loans taken by nurses who practice in shortage areas. The staff of the Commission provided analysis and testimony at the various hearings of the bill.

Regional Needs Studies. In 1980, the Commission undertook a study of a single but complex region, Northwest Indiana, as an additional way of (a) meeting its responsibilities for planning and (b) developing a new strategy for need analysis. This strategy is to identify and examine local needs and resources by means of regional analyses. The report and recommendations from the Northwest Region study were approved by the Commission on December 10, 1981. Recommendations were made to the Commission and its staff, and to institutional trustees.

So that all regions of Indiana may be studied by 1986, the Commission has proposed to divide the state into four regions. Each regional study will be chaired by a Commission member and will provide opportunities for citizen, legislative, and institutional comment.

Each regional study will identify a small number of issues which are specific to a region and which will be examined in depth.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The first four months of 1981 were spent working with individual members, committees and staff of the General Assembly and Budget Agency as higher education funding levels for the 1981-83 biennium were considered and decided. The computer-based system developed in 1980 by staff to aid in budget preparation and presentation was used many times by the General Assembly to assess the impact of different funding assumptions on the state appropriation level for higher education. This system is now fully documented.

Since the end of the 1981 session, the Financial Affairs staff has been working with public higher education institutions on the 1982 equipment inventory and expenditure study, the Fall 1981 facilities inventory and space utilization study, the 1980-81 cost study, and Fall 1981 and Annual 1980-81 student information system enrollment submissions. All of these will be used for a variety of special reports and in the analysis of the 1983-85 operating and capital budget requests.

Over fifty capital projects have been reviewed by Commission staff. About ten projects, most of which were requests for planning fund allotment, have received extensive analysis and been presented to the Commission for their decision.

Financial Affairs staff prepared a special presentation on library needs of the future for the Budget Committee and worked with the Interim Legislative Study Committee on Space Utilization in the development of its recommendation on the use of the American United Life Building in Indianapolis by Indiana Vocational Technical College. In addition, Financial Affairs staff examined the efficiency of resource use at public regional campuses as part of the regional needs study performed in Northwest Indiana, and is engaged in an evaluation of the marginal cost approach used to fund enrollment change in public higher education in Indiana.

FEDERAL PROJECTS

Title I-A. The Commission awarded $145,887 in Title I-A Community Service and Continuing Education grant funds to eight projects in this final year of operation of the federal grant program in Indiana. Projects were funded in the areas of resource materials sharing, continuing education for community agency personnel, continuing education for implementation of the rights of the handicapped, and community decision making. Seven grants were made to public institutions, and one was made to an independent institution.

Study of Instructional Uses of Technology. During 1981 the staff undertook a study under the aegis of the federal Educational

Information Center program to determine which educational services offered by institutions might be enhanced by the application of new technologies. Potential benefits of using instructional technology were examined, including: (a) lower fixed costs of instruction and of reference materials after initial start-up costs, (b) increased access to instruction, information, and self-paced tutoring, (c) improved quality of instruction, (d) added variety and depth in curricular offerings without adding major long-term costs, and (e) freeing instructors from labor intensive and inefficient settings, such as remedial work, graduate-level course work, and introductory lecture courses with standard material. The result of the study will be available in 1982.

In order to demonstrate the uses of instructional and informational technologies for degree credit and non-degree credit instruction, continuing professional education, computer-assisted learning, and public service educational activities offered by libraries and museums, the regularly scheduled June 11, 1981 Commission meeting was devoted to this topic. The meeting was held at four sites, with two-way audio and video links among three of the sites and two-way audio, one-way video links with the fourth site. Presidents, senior officers, and faculty from all institutions as well as legislators and Commission members and industry representatives were involved. A meeting for educators, librarians, museum officials, and public television leaders was held in November 1981 to discuss current activities and plans for using television for instruction both on and off-campus.

STAFF CHANGES

During 1981 one staff member was appointed by the Commission.

September	Susan K. Lawyer	Secretary for Academic Affairs Area

During 1981 four staff members left the Commission.

Michelle Taylor, Director of Federal Programs
Mary Hardy, Secretary for Federal Programs Area
Carolyn Potts, Secretary for Academic Affairs Area
Diane Kennedy, Receptionist

1982 MEETINGS

The following 1982 meeting dates and locations have been approved by the Commission. Meeting dates for the remainder of the calendar year will be set at the Commission's July meeting.

January 14-15	Indianapolis (Governor's Conference for University Trustees)
February	---No Meeting---
March 5	Tentatively Scheduled for Bloomington
April 8	Indianapolis
May 13-14	Indianapolis
June 10-11	Indianapolis

APPENDIX B

STATISTICS DESCRIBING INDIANA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

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TABLE 1

STATEWIDE FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY YEAR AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS			ALL INSTITUTIONS		
Fall	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time	Head-count	Full-time	Part-time
1973	149,345	99,916	49,429	52,361	41,023	11,338	201,706	140,939	60,767
1974	154,086	99,395	54,691	52,288	41,188	11,100	206,374	140,583	65,791
1975	167,212	109,238	57,974	51,717	40,882	10,835	218,929	150,120	68,809
1976	171,059	110,625	60,434	52,932	41,488	11,444	223,991	152,113	71,878
1977	174,907	110,099	64,808	52,794	41,244	11,550	227,701	151,243	76,358
1978	174,728	107,360	67,368	52,273	41,174	11,099	227,001	148,534	78,467
1979	179,649	111,090	68,559	52,976	41,798	11,178	232,625	152,888	79,737
1980	190,584	119,050	71,534	53,731	42,596	11,135	244,315	161,646	82,669
1981	193,107	121,593	71,514	53,116	41,599	11,517	246,223	163,192	83,031

Source: Annual editions of Report of Enrollment in Indiana Colleges and Universities, prepared for the Indiana Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers, by N. M. Parkhurst and T. N. Gunderson. All enrollments reported are degree-credit and include extention students.
Source: 1981 data taken from HEGIS Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, 1981.

TABLE 2

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	152,462	167,212	169,882	175,324	174,728	179,649	190,584	193,107
Indiana University	65,300	71,485	71,376	72,377	69,709	70,992	73,667	74,960
Bloomington	30,623	32,651	32,281	31,824	31,526	31,840	31,877	32,229
East	986	1,298	1,302	1,401	1,381	1,438	1,369	1,426
Kokomo	2,240	2,637	2,516	2,481	2,313	2,344	2,543	2,708
Northwest	4,627	4,929	4,701	4,736	4,204	4,056	4,446	4,573
South Bend	5,289	5,903	5,701	6,167	5,780	5,800	6,299	6,116
Southeast	3,078	3,842	3,769	4,008	3,998	4,061	4,336	4,564
IUPUI	18,457	20,225	21,106	21,700	20,507	21,453	22,797	23,344
Purdue University	43,354	46,799	48,283	49,093	48,780	49,776	52,577	53,345
West Lafayette	27,838	29,335	30,422	30,822	31,070	31,990	32,983	32,874
Calumet	5,881	6,715	6,803	6,977	6,676	6,634	7,229	7,813
North Central	1,536	1,790	1,833	2,021	2,042	2,015	2,183	2,293
IUPU Fort Wayne[5]	8,099	8,959	9,045	9,273	8,992	9,137	10,182	10,365
Indiana State University	14,047	14,820	14,479	14,838	14,560	15,074	15,613	15,677
Terre Haute	11,479	11,875	11,514	11,915	11,692	12,056	12,362	12,091
Evansville	2,568	2,945	2,963	2,923	2,868	3,018	3,251	3,586
Ball State University	18,524	19,150	19,481	19,159	18,875	18,944	19,892	18,437
Vincennes University	3,091	3,617	3,898	3,838	3,858	4,444	5,174	5,651
Indiana Vocational Technical College	8,146	11,341	12,365	16,019	18,946	20,419	23,661	25,037
Northwest	533	822	778	1,113	1,264	1,747	2,687	2,961
North Central	1,036	1,350	1,209	1,702	2,113	1,950	2,018	2,133
Northeast	841	1,133	1,392	1,988	2,315	2,222	2,756	3,139
Lafayette	649	749	939	1,125	830	955	1,015	1,229
Kokomo	613	905	1,132	1,297	1,654	1,605	1,691	1,494

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
East Central	503	795	875	1,253	1,636	1,930	2,228	2,345
Wabash Valley	516	627	868	825	1,085	1,104	1,155	1,419
Central Indiana	1,620	2,512	2,390	3,109	3,679	3,913	4,153	4,313
Whitewater	227	288	408	662	786	849	925	943
Columbus	373	464	618	788	1,260	1,376	1,612	1,803
Southeast	[illegible]	180	214	332	391	398	517	553
Southwest	777	960	941	1,037	1,158	1,358	1,373	1,405
South Central	369	556	601	788	875	1,012	1,231	1,300
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	52,288	53,342	52,930	52,794	52,273	52,533	53,731	53,116
Ancilla Domini Jr. College	262	322	332	242	231	281	409	500
Anderson College	1,789	1,925	2,024	2,030	2,041	2,038	2,005	2,032
Bethel College	462	439	392	420	439	462	501	431
Butler University	4,201	4,282	4,117	4,025	3,851	3,754	3,906	3,982
Calumet College	1,608	1,625	1,536	1,736	1,592	1,470	1,374	1,316
Christian Theological Seminary	255	245	289	297	251	265	306	335
Concordia Senior College[2]	421	251	95	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	2,406	2,396	2,403	2,416	2,372	2,409	2,503	2,423
Earlham College	1,287	1,290	1,203	1,123	1,108	1,089	1,202	1,193
Fort Wayne Art Institute[1]	170	208	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Wayne Bible College	553	541	540	511	510	473	469	446
Franklin College	682	715	736	704	669	653	633	602
Goshen College	1,255	1,265	1,219	1,210	1,215	1,314	1,291	1,195
Goshen Bibilical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155
Grace College	1,052	1,010	1,138	1,113	1,163	1,218	1,291	864
Grace Theological Seminary[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	618
Hanover College	1,021	993	922	899	926	985	1,011	987
Holy Cross Junior College	245	274	262	248	228	263	264	296

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

	HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT							
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Huntington College	552	597	630	553	581	552	545	491
Indiana Central University	2,528	2,887	3,176	3,240	3,101	3,100	3,176	3,331
Indiana Institute of Technology	354	349	353	335	408	498	544	--
International Business College	496	890	453	351	478	--	--	--
Manchester College	1,204	1,171	1,095	1,106	1,152	1,237	1,253	1,168
Marian College	869	801	794	779	746	880	845	879
Marion College	809	834	851	857	954	1,081	1,097	1,042
Martin Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Northwood Institute	164	150	185	161	131	157	123	--
Oakland City College	456	525	557	530	526	545	610	652
Rose-Hulman Institute	1,038	1,049	1,117	1,149	1,170	1,233	1,268	1,282
St. Francis College	1,401	1,274	1,221	1,577	1,372	1,353	1,217	1,233
St. Joseph's College	1,064	1,091	1,052	1,034	976	948	1,002	982
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	351	496	605	607	565	625	707	691
St. Mary's College	1,704	1,733	1,837	1,751	1,838	1,817	1,796	1,774
St. Meinrad College	227	251	251	237	203	210	371	188
St. Meinrad School of Theology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	149
Taylor University	1,429	1,467	1,491	1,523	1,538	1,578	1,576	1,567
Tri-State University	1,290	1,262	1,318	1,377	1,295	1,261	1,262	1,166
University of Evansville	4,850	5,169	4,904	4,906	4,817	4,898	5,180	4,908
University of Notre Dame	8,816	8,687	8,840	8,720	8,893	8,775	8,921	9,074
Valparaiso University	4,224	4,036	4,147	4,202	4,123	4,206	4,179	4,456
Valparaiso - Fort Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	107	120	--
Wabash College	793	842	845	825	810	788	774	762
ALL INSTITUTIONS REPORTING[2]	204,750	220,554	222,812	228,118	227,001	232,182	244,315	246,223

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND YEAR

Source: Annual editions of Report of Enrollments in Indiana Colleges and Universities, prepared for the Indiana Association of collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers by M. M. Parkhurst and T. N. Cunderson.
Source: 1981 data taken from HEGIS Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, 1981.
Notes:

[1]The Fort Wayne Art Institute became part of IUPU-Fort Wayne beginning in Fall 1976.
[2]Occasionally totals differ from those reported in Table 1 because of enrollment updates by several institutions.
[3]Grace College and Seminary enrollments are combined for IACRAO reports.
[4]Concordia Senior College closed in Fall 1977.
[5]Purdue totals include all enrollment for IUPU-Fort Wayne.
Notation: (—) Means data were not available.

TABLE 3

1979-80 AND 1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1979-80 Academic Year					1980-81 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										
Indiana University	**98,176**	**36,666**	**61,510**	**1,575,546**	**54,308**	**104,598**	**38,662**	**65,936**	**1,685,707**	**59,126**
Bloomington	40,672	24,238	16,434	849,240	29,402	40,553	24,410	16,143	850,051	29,633
East	2,267	242	2,025	20,673	695	2,383	245	2,138	22,047	737
Kokomo	3,649	501	3,148	38,728	1,311	4,004	559	3,445	42,587	1,442
Northwest	6,726	1,253	5,473	79,488	2,728	7,117	1,471	5,646	88,718	3,040
South Bend	9,204	1,529	7,675	101,430	3,529	9,926	1,728	8,198	111,483	3,886
Southeast	6,086	1,466	4,620	80,299	2,741	6,372	1,611	4,761	87,137	2,965
IUPUI (Health)	4,799	2,820	1,979	119,539	3,789	4,970	3,058	1,912	136,970	5,260
IUPUI (NonHealth)	24,773	4,617	20,156	286,149	10,113	29,273	5,580	23,693	346,715	12,164
Purdue University	**61,402**	**30,852**	**30,550**	**1,250,358**	**42,864**	**65,117**	**32,167**	**32,950**	**1,311,056**	**44,966**
West Lafayette	36,290	25,647	10,643	932,595	32,053	37,626	26,168	11,458	955,349	32,936
Calumet	9,405	1,987	7,418	118,659	4,032	10,296	2,273	8,023	133,086	4,498
North Central	2,968	439	2,529	32,389	1,093	3,135	579	2,556	37,337	1,255
IUPU-Fort Wayne	12,739	2,779	9,960	166,715	5,686	14,060	3,147	10,913	185,284	6,277
Indiana State Univ.	**20,327**	**9,830**	**10,497**	**390,560**	**12,311**	**21,281**	**10,139**	**11,142**	**406,457**	**13,822**
Terre Haute	16,425	8,253	8,172	321,970	11,025	17,064	8,427	8,637	331,464	11,322
Evansville	3,902	1,577	2,325	68,590	2,286	4,217	1,712	2,505	74,993	2,500

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1979-80 AND 1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1979-80 Academic Year					1980-81 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
Ball State University	25,304	13,066	12,238	517,349	17,558	26,452	13,904	12,548	545,200	18,728
Vincennes University	6,318	2,908	3,410	124,331	4,144	7,360	3,360	4,000	144,159	4,805
IVTC	37,732	5,789	31,943	409,977	13,665	42,434	7,934	34,500	511,387	17,046
Northwest	3,601	466	3,135	36,380	1,213	5,428	750	4,678	52,383	1,746
North Central	3,707	432	3,275	33,040	1,101	3,866	610	3,256	42,002	1,400
Northeast	4,355	345	4,010	37,130	1,238	5,305	596	4,709	50,557	1,685
Lafayette	1,790	271	1,519	18,144	605	1,677	353	1,324	20,395	680
Kokomo	2,616	437	2,179	29,917	997	2,512	616	1,896	35,158	1,172
East Central	3,562	610	2,952	41,283	1,376	4,181	918	3,263	56,489	1,883
Wabash Valley	1,935	493	1,442	28,303	943	2,253	578	1,675	34,785	1,160
Central Indiana	7,331	1,069	6,262	79,872	2,662	7,469	1,442	6,027	94,723	3,157
Whitewater	1,796	250	1,546	17,951	598	1,806	306	1,500	19,684	656
Columbus	2,472	464	2,008	30,388	1,013	2,760	593	2,167	36,792	1,226
Southeast	778	90	688	7,656	255	908	125	783	9,625	321
Southwest	2,109	434	1,685	23,295	843	2,314	475	1,839	28,601	953
South Central	1,680	438	1,242	24,618	821	1,955	572	1,383	30,194	1,006
Grand Total	249,259	90,111	159,148	4,268,121	145,850	267,242	106,166	161,076	4,603,964	158,494

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1979-80 AND 1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1979-80 Academic Year					1980-81 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS										
Ancilla College	--[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anderson College	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bethel College	--	--	--	--	--	565	350	215	13,474	449
Butler University	5,237	2,045	3,192	89,646	3,125	5,428	2,054	3,374	90,971	3,179
Calumet College	2,097	437	1,660	26,376	879	1,940	418	1,522	24,647	822
Christian Theo. Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	2,456	2,137	319	73,849	2,473	2,648	2,070	578	70,189	2,352
Earlham College	1,051	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ft. Wayne Bible College	--	--	--	--	--	572	277	295	11,015	370
Franklin College	725	--	--	--	--	692	48	644	12,185	406
Goshen College	1,618	1,026	592	35,930	1,198	1,601	1,033	568	35,990	1,200
Goshen Biblical Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grace College	919	629	290	23,054	768	987	681	306	25,211	840
Grace Theology Sem.	590	292	298	10,421	434	612	290	322	10,269	428
Holy Cross Jr. College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Huntington College	644	429	215	17,937	603	622	429	193	17,323	583
Indiana Central Univ.	3,927	1,068	2,859	54,593	1,844	4,061	1,093	2,968	55,657	1,889
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	657	377	280	15,901	530	--	--	--	--	--
Manchester College	1,373	1,105	268	38,415	1,285	1,402	1,112	290	38,642	1,292
Marian College	1,137	439	698	19,922	665	1,080	457	623	20,033	668
Marion College	1,346	660	686	24,914	830	1,305	671	634	25,860	862
Mennonite Biblical Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northwood Institute	196	117	79	4,793	160	173	90	83	4,022	134
Oakland City College	--	--	--	--	--	831	483	348	20,429	682
Rose-Hulman Institute	1,165	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Francis College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Joseph's College	1,088	824	264	28,743	961	--	--	--	--	--
St. Mary-of-the-Woods	751	323	428	15,236	509	753	331	422	15,256	509

TABLE 3 (Continued)

1979-80 AND 1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY CAMPUS
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

	1979-80 Academic Year					1980-81 Academic Year				
	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.	Head-Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Semester Credit Hours	F.T.E.
St. Mary's College	1,760	--	90	54,699	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Meinrad College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor University	--	--	--	--	--	1,764	1,354	410	48,907	1,632
Tri-State University	--	--	--	--	--	1,406	961	445	38,900	1,297
Univ. of Notre Dame	11,019	7,815	3,204	255,591	8,842	10,564	7,944	2,620	258,424	8,928
Valparaiso University	4,574	3,544	1,030	126,533	4,331	4,577	3,563	1,014	126,286	4,315
Univ. of Evansville	6,655	2,670	3,985	115,312	3,907	7,027	2,830	4,197	121,614	4,121
Wabash College	805	691	114	22,792	760	--	--	--	--	--
Grand Total	53,790	26,628	20,551	1,054,657	34,094	50,610	28,539	22,071	1,085,303	36,957

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Credit Hours are semester credit hours as reported by institution. FTE, full-time and part-time designations are computed by Commission for Higher Education.

Notes:

[1] The notation (--) indicates data were not available.

Unlike Tables 1 and 2, this and succeeding tables report annual enrollments rather than fall enrollments. In general, these annual statistics will reflect substantially larger headcounts than the comparable fall measurements.

TABLE 4

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1980-81 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	25 or Over
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	76,706	45.4%	91.3%	0.1%[1]	25.9%[2]	8.9%	2.2%	38.8%	27.5%
Bloomington	30,174	48.6%	79.0%	0.1%	53.5%	5.8%	2.0%	65.3%	11.3%
East	2,339	41.3%	97.0%	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%	0.8%	10.5%	47.9%
Kokomo	3,636	40.5%	99.9%	0.0%	4.6%	2.4%	0.9%	14.9%	48.0%
Northwest	5,890	36.5%	99.2%	0.2%	11.7%	28.8%	7.0%	23.1%	35.3%
South Bend	7,240	42.3%	96.4%	0.3%	7.9%	6.3%	1.6%	21.3%	38.6%
Southeast	7,342	43.7%	97.1%	0.2%	5.6%	2.1%	1.2%	29.1%	33.5%
IUPUI Health	2,531	12.3%	95.1%	0.0%	21.5%	5.6%	1.9%	51.1%	34.9%
IUPUI Non-Health	21,554	50.0%	99.2%	0.1%	8.6%	12.3%	2.2%	20.0%	36.3%
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	55,828	53.4%	84.8%	0.9%	23.5%	5.0%	2.6%	50.7%	20.5%
West Lafayette	30,945	57.5%	77.3%	1.5%	41.4%	3.4%	1.8%	72.6%	8.9%
Calumet	9,273	53.2%	88.8%	0.1%	2.4%	11.1%	7.0%	24.2%	30.9%
North Central	2,940	43.6%	93.1%	0.1%	1.6%	3.5%	1.7%	19.6%	39.9%
IUPU-Fort Wayne	12,670	46.0%	98.0%	0.4%	0.6%	4.5%	1.5%	23.9%	38.4%
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	17,647	48.5%	86.3%	4.1%	33.3%	8.1%	9.1%	54.4%	17.6%
Terre Haute	13,430	49.0%	84.6%	5.2%	43.9%	9.5%	11.7%	58.7%	14.9%
Evansville	4,217	47.0%	91.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3.5%	0.9%	40.6%	25.9%
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	19,229	45.3%	91.4%	0.2%	39.6%	4.7%	1.1%	66.9%	13.7%
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	7,360	55.3%	89.4%	5.8%	64.6%	6.7%	2.4%	45.7%	23.9%

TABLE 4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1980-81 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	25 or Over
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	42,434	57.8%	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	3.5%	18.7%	49.9%
Northwest	5,428	58.9%	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.3%	9.9%	13.8%	40.6%
North Central	3,866	57.6%	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	3.5%	15.8%	52.2%
Northeast	5,305	58.2%	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	2.9%	11.2%	52.0%
Lafayette	1,677	46.6%	99.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.8%	21.0%	43.3%
Kokomo	2,512	66.4%	99.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	2.7%	24.5%	51.2%
East Central	4,181	59.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	2.3%	22.0%	52.1%
Wabash Valley	2,253	63.5%	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	2.9%	25.7%	46.1%
Central Indiana	7,469	55.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	2.2%	19.3%	53.2%
Whitewater	1,806	54.3%	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.0%	16.9%	52.7%
Columbus	2,760	50.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.7%	21.5%	52.4%
Southeast	908	44.4%	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%	13.8%	57.3%
Southwest	2,314	63.0%	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	3.0%	20.5%	46.9%
South Central	1,955	67.4%	92.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.9%	29.3%	50.3%
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	221,204	50.4%	90.7%	0.8%	23.4%	8.4%	3.0%	41.9%	28.0%

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TABLE 4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1980-81 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	25 or Over
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	**42,181**	**48.2%**	**58.6%**	**1.7%**	**53.3%**	**3.6%**	**2.3%**	**62.6%**	**16.9%**
Ancilla Domini	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anderson College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bethel College	560	45.5%	66.3%	3.2%	43.2%	2.3%	1.4%	62.5%	18.8%
Butler University	3,080	39.5%	81.9%	1.0%	54.2%	5.0%	1.6%	61.6%	16.7%
Calumet College	1,940	38.6%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	12.1%	21.5%	51.7%
Christian Theological Sem.	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DePauw University	2,484	45.8%	42.9%	1.2%	80.0%	1.9%	1.6%	83.0%	1.1%
Earlham College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fort Wayne Bible College	499	51.2%	62.7%	0.2%	68.7%	2.2%	3.4%	54.5%	22.1%
Franklin College	692	48.2%	91.4%	1.5%	82.4%	1.0%	0.6%	6.9%	6.7%
Goshen College	1,691	41.7%	35.2%	7.9%	52.1%	2.8%	3.9%	64.5%	12.1%
Goshen Biblical Seminary	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grace College	987	44.7%	43.5%	0.5%	65.7%	1.0%	1.3%	69.0%	10.8%
Grace Theological Sem.	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hanover College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Holy Cross Junior College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Huntington College	574	49.1%	65.2%	3.1%	66.0%	0.0%	0.3%	73.0%	11.2%
Indiana Central Univ.	3,691	31.7%	90.5%	0.1%	17.0%	4.7%	1.5%	27.8%	40.7%
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manchester College	1,328	48.1%	82.2%	1.1%	69.8%	3.1%	0.8%	83.3%	4.6%
Marian College	1,080	33.8%	91.7%	4.4%	31.4%	10.0%	1.3%	42.3%	43.1%
Marion College	1,305	42.2%	72.6%	1.8%	100.0%	4.9%	2.3%	51.4%	25.3%
Mennonite Biblical Sem.	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northwood Institute	173	56.6%	73.7%	2.9%	60.7%	4.6%	1.7%	52.0%	23.7%
Oakland City College	823	62.9%	79.0%	0.6%	33.8%	3.3%	1.0%	58.6%	15.4%
Rose-Hulman Institute	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saint Francis College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saint Joseph's College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TABLE 4 (Continued)

SELECTED STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ANNUAL 1980-81 ENROLLMENT BY CAMPUS AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	From Indiana	Foreign	On-Campus	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	25 or Over
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods	741	0.1%	49.4%	6.9%	46.6%	3.6%	2.8%	44.7%	48.7%
Saint Mary's College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saint Meinrad College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Taylor University	1,749	45.3%	37.5%	1.5%	94.9%	0.7%	0.9%	77.2%	3.2%
Tri-State University	1,406	77.2%	43.8%	14.5%	48.1%	1.9%	0.4%	68.3%	9.4%
University of Evansville	6,116	41.6%	92.4%	0.0%	19.7%	3.8%	0.4%	44.8%	26.3%
University of Notre Dame	7,416	73.6%	12.7%	1.4%	82.1%	2.7%	4.1%	91.8%	0.7%
Valparaiso University	3,936	44.7%	35.0%	0.0%	56.8%	1.9%	1.4%	81.5%	6.1%
Wabash College	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS	263,385	50.0%	85.5%	1.0%	28.2%	7.6%	2.9%	45.2%	26.2%

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

Notes:

[1] Indiana University notes that its foreign enrollment percentages at IU-Bloomington and IUPUI are in fact higher than that reported through the Student Information System.

[2] Indiana University notes than only IU-Bloomington and IUPUI should show on-campus residence status. Residence codes reported for students at other campuses reflect their residence status while attending Bloomington or IUPUI previously.

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TABLE 5

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	25,665	14,926	11,396	14,707	12,012	78,706	25,818	74	104,598
Bloomington	7,201	6,022	5,525	8,220	3,206	30,174	10,333	46	40,553
East	1,25	343	195	118	432	2,339	42	2	2,383
Kokomo	1,450	619	266	232	1,069	3,636	365	3	4,004
Northwest	2,746	1,055	632	647	810	5,890	1,225	2	7,117
South Bend	2,227	1,416	1,066	1,280	1,251	7,240	2,680	6	9,926
Southeast	2,324	993	774	788	463	5,342	1,030	0	6,372
IUPUI Health	608	657	397	656	213	2,531	2,439	0	4,970
IUPUI Non-Health	7,858	3,821	2,541	2,766	4,568	21,554	7,704	15	29,273
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	17,036	12,074	7,996	8,650	8,608	54,364	7,964	2,789	65,117
West Lafayette	7,235	7,509	6,131	7,520	1,798	30,193	6,048	1,385	37,626
Calumet	4,466	1,383	988	467	1,592	8,896	579	821	10,296
North Central	1,092	801	125	72	784	2,874	132	129	3,135
IUPU-Fort Wayne	4,243	2,381	752	591	4,434	12,401	1,205	454	14,060
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	6,521	3,905	2,725	4,496	0	17,647	2,694	940	21,281
Terre Haute	4,530	2,996	2,245	3,659	0	13,430	2,694	940	17,064
Evansville	1,991	909	480	837	0	4,217	0	0	4,217
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	6,120	4,404	3,451	4,496	758	19,229	4,945	2,278	26,452
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	4,387	2,973	0	0	0	7,360	0	0	7,360
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	26,942	0	0	0	15,452	42,434	0	0	42,434
Northwest	3,254	0	0	0	2,174	5,428	0	0	5,428
North Central	2,510	0	0	0	1,356	3,866	0	0	3,866
Northeast	3,029	0	0	0	2,276	5,305	0	0	5,305
Lafayette	1,026	0	0	0	651	1,677	0	0	1,677

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
Kokomo	1,948	0	0	0	564	2,512	0	0	2,512
East Central	2,510	0	0	0	1,671	4,181	0	0	4,181
Wabash Valley	1,583	0	0	0	670	2,253	0	0	2,253
Central Indiana	4,758	0	0	0	2,711	7,469	0	0	7,469
Whitewater	792	0	0	0	1,014	1,806	0	0	1,806
Columbus	1,999	0	0	0	761	2,760	0	0	2,760
Southeast	447	0	0	0	461	908	0	0	908
Southwest	1,613	0	0	0	701	2,314	0	0	2,314
South Central	1,513	0	0	0	442	1,955	0	0	1,955
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	86,711	38,282	25,568	32,349	36,830	219,740	41,421	6,081	267,242

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	11,109	8,904	7,457	9,590	5,121	42,181	7,284	1,145	50,610
Ancilla Domini	—[2]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anderson College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bethel College	83	147	83	193	54	560	4	1	565
Butler University	1,198	642	503	737	0	3,080	2,348	0	5,428
Calumet College	763	446	152	256	323	1,940	0	0	1,940
Christian Theological Sem.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DePauw University	710	618	536	538	82	2,484	117	47	2,648
Earlham College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Wayne Bible College	99	136	111	153	0	499	73	0	572
Franklin College	254	141	129	122	46	692	0	0	692
Goshen College	121	281	401	682	116	1,601	0	0	1,601
Goshen Biblical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grace College	125	245	196	349	72	987	0	0	987
Grace Theological Sem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	487	125	612
Hanover College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Holy Cross Junior College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Huntington College	177	111	99	126	61	574	48	0	622
Indiana Central University	853	531	365	336	1,606	3,691	370	0	4,061
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manchester College	389	307	248	345	39	1,328	74	0	1,402
Marian College	283	274	163	124	236	1,080	0	0	1,080
Marion College	196	267	215	344	283	1,305	0	0	1,305
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northwood Institute	112	61	0	0	0	173	0	0	173
Oakland City College	549	108	59	73	34	823	0	8	831
Rose-Hulman Institute	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Francis College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Joseph's College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St Mary-of-the-Woods	193	131	172	236	9	741	0	12	753

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT BY STUDENT LEVEL AND CAMPUS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Unclassifiable Undergraduate	Total Undergraduate	Graduate Students	Unclassifiable Graduate Students	Total
Saint Mary's College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Meinrad College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor University	154	464	400	667	64	1,749	0	15	1,764
Tri-State University	285	330	255	452	84	1,406	0	0	1,406
University of Evansville	1,920	966	709	1,036	1,485	6,116	903	8	7,027
University of Notre Dame	1,695	1,741	1,812	1,890	278	7,416	2,219	929	10,564
Valparaiso University	950	957	849	931	249	3,936	641	0	4,577
Wabash College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS	97,820	47,186	33,025	41,939	41,951	261,921	48,705	7,226	317,852

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

Notes:

[1] Purdue notes that its freshmen engineering students have been unintentionally reported as having "unclassifiable" student level.

[2] The notation (--) indicates that data were not available.

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TABLE 6

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	0	77	2,554	0	281	171	324	3,407
Architecture	0	0	672	0	63	0	21	756
Area Studies	0	0	20	0	21	24	5	70
Biological Sciences	0	19	2,942	8	355	544	223	4,091
Business and Management	0	389	24,738	5	2,971	169	3,432	31,704
Communications	0	33	4,537	0	198	70	106	4,944
Computer Sciences	0	1	2,340	0	302	65	229	2,937
Education	0	230	11,212	5	11,803	1,720	3,285	28,255
Engineering	0	308	9,933	0	971	441	2,900	14,552
Fine Arts	0	94	4,424	1	808	316	357	6,000
Foreign Languages	0	6	906	0	230	194	107	1,443
Health Sciences	0	142	7,599	2,061	1,145	449	1,804	13,200
Home Economics	0	161	2,908	1	309	71	236	3,686
Law	0	35	161	1,349	32	4	47	1,628
Letters	0	16	2,068	4	566	510	252	3,416
Library Sciences	0	1	40	0	431	47	24	543
Mathematics	0	5	1,148	1	272	147	134	1,707
Physical Sciences	0	27	2,502	9	353	564	223	3,678
Psychology	0	3	2,797	5	692	210	140	3,847
Public Affairs/Svcs.	0	77	3,321	4	1,245	36	210	4,893
Social Sciences	0	141	4,882	8	597	585	437	6,650
Theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisc. Studies	0	2,564	2,022	8	92	132	678	5,496
Business Technology	1,680	7,051	1,068	1	4	0	3,552	13,356
Data Processing Technology	514	4,123	1,148	0	2	0	1,135	6,922

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Health Services Technology	2,128	3,282	1,557	21	2	0	832	7,822
Mechanical Technology	4,121	12,537	1,503	0	2	0	4,025	22,188
Natural Science Technology	350	426	155	0	0	0	192	1,123
Public Service Technology	75	933	64	0	1	0	138	1,211
Design Technology	83	809	24	0	0	0	325	1,241
Unknown	1,437	459	25,401	203	6,184	737	32,055	66,476
Total	10,388	33,949	124,645	3,694	29,932	7,206	57,428	267,242
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Architecture	0	1	261	0	6	0	36	304
Area Studies	0	0	235	0	6	0	1	242
Biological Sciences	0	2	1,126	0	56	45	49	1,278
Business and Management	0	538	6,472	0	1,378	0	609	8,997
Communications	0	47	884	0	63	0	20	1,014
Computer Sciences	0	145	391	0	1	0	27	564
Education	0	49	2,962	0	1,480	0	98	4,589
Engineering	0	0	2,706	0	147	50	167	3,070
Fine Arts	0	5	1,386	0	206	0	95	1,692
Foreign Languages	0	0	261	0	21	0	14	296
Health Sciences	0	153	3,060	0	169	0	176	3,558
Home Economics	0	2	282	0	5	0	10	299
Law	0	22	101	955	0	0	31	1,109
Letters	0	3	1,274	0	185	117	45	1,624

TABLE 6 (Continued)

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE-TYPE AND PROGRAM AREA

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Library Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematics	0	0	489	0	25	30	48	592
Physical Sciences	0	9	633	0	54	88	28	812
Psychology	0	0	1,129	0	114	77	47	1,367
Public Affairs/Svcs.	0	128	622	0	13	0	27	790
Social Sciences	1	7	2,241	0	175	158	51	2,633
Theology	0	194	747	321	221	25	270	1,778
Interdisc. Studies	0	108	755	0	76	1	15	955
Business Technology	2	[illegible]	101	0	1	0	367	849
Data Processing Technology	0	44	24	0	0	0	61	129
Health Services Technology	0	232	180	0	2	0	41	455
Mechanical Technology	211	17	109	0	0	0	3	340
Natural Science Technology	34	12	0	0	0	0	0	46
Public Service Technology	0	88	30	0	0	0	101	219
Design Technology	0	0	62	0	1	0	10	73
Unknown	0	43	6,049	31	895	57	3,857	10,932
Total	248	2,227	34,576	1,307	5,300	648	6,304	50,610

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Reported enrollments for public institutions are comprehensive. Reported enrollments in the independent sector cover 22 of 33 institutions. "Unclassifiable" means that a student has not chosen an academic degree program.

The following table is one which the Commission staff hopes to prepare on a yearly basis. Because of improvements in the ways in which institutions report SIS data, and because of the many program reclassifications involved in updating the Academic Degree Program Inventory, some of the percentages cited are unusually large. Staff expect this table to become more reliable as data quality continues to improve.

TABLE 7

CHANGES IN ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY PROGRAM AREAS AND STUDENT LEVEL, 1979-80 TO 1980-81

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Agriculture	--	-6.1%	-17.0%	--	0.7%	-9.0%	--	-7.3%
Architecture	--	--	-25.6%	--	--	--	--	-20.9%
Area Studies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-23.1%
Biological Sciences	--	--	-4.6%	-86.9%	9.6%	5.2%	82.8%	-0.8%
Business and Management	--	10.5%	3.6%	-95.9%	2.3%	-2.3%	304.2%	12.1%
Communications	--	--	13.3%	--	1.5%	-2.8%	79.7%	12.8%
Computer Sciences	--	--	31.5%	--	23.3%	--	--	38.7%
Education	--	16.2%	0.3%	-90.7%	0.5%	5.4%	14.5%	2.1%
Engineering	--	2.7%	-13.3%	--	1.8%	-2.4%	886.4%	8.0%
Fine Arts	--	13.3%	-2.1%	--	-7.1%	-13.4%	144.5%	0.1%
Foreign Languages	--	--	-0.1%	--	-0.4%	-8.9%	44.6%	0.6%
Health Sciences	--	10.9%	-5.1%	-7.0%	20.4%	106.0%	192.9%	8.8%
Home Economics	--	7.3%	-1.2%	--	-5.5%	1.4%	191.4%	4.7%
Law	--	-37.5%	28.8%	20.3%	--	--	--	15.1%
Letters	--	--	2.6%	--	-9.3%	335.9%	-50.9%	0.7%
Library Sciences	--	--	--	--	34.3%	-7.8%	--	28.1%
Mathematics	--	--	-8.0%	--	-2.2%	5.8%	59.5%	-2.8%
Physical Sciences	--	--	2.7%	--	[illegible]%	-5.2%	248.4%	5.1%
Psychology	--	--	7.3%	--	-2.5%	-10.6%	-4.1%	2.8%
Public Affairs/Svcs.	--	13.2%	1.8%	-96.0%	31.6%	--	105.9%	8.5%

TABLE 7 (Continued)

CHANGES IN ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY PROGRAM AREAS AND STUDENT LEVEL, 1979-80 TO 1980-81

	Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	First Professional	Masters	Doctoral	Unclassified	Total
Social Sciences	--	18.5%	-1.3%	--	-6.3%	0.3%	161.7%	2.3%
Theology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interdisc. Studies	--	14.2%	-16.5%	--	15.0%	-9.6%	--	11.3%
Business Technology	11.4%	13.5%	67.9%	--	--	--	12.1%	10.9%
Data Processing Technology	66.3%	87.2%	69.6%	--	--	--	63.3%	57.7%
Health Services Technology	13.1%	-2.1%	37.1%	-73.1%	--	--	38.2%	10.9%
Mechanical Technology	7.3%	27.2%	-34.6%	--	--	--	6.5%	12.0%
Natural Science Technology	108.3%	-3.0%	21.1%	--	--	--	28.0%	26.9%
Public Service Technology	44.2%	0.4%	--	--	--	--	40.8%	2.9%
Design Technology	1.2%	-1.6%	--	--	--	--	4.2%	1.6%
Unknown	-7.5%	-28.6%	-14.5%	-80.6%	-2.2%	13.2%	29.8%	2.9%
TOTAL	10.5%	15.5%	-3.8%	-26.9%	1.6%	3.4%	45.5%	7.2%

TABLE 8

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE TYPE, ORIGIN OF STUDENT, AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	30 or Over	On-Campus
Indiana	230,934	49.3%	8.1%	3.0%	37.7%	19.6%	19.6%
Top 5 States							
Illinois	6,966	54.0%	5.7%	2.9%	64.3%	8.7%	43.6%
Ohio	3,468	52.7%	4.6%	1.2%	64.9%	9.0%	45.7%
New York	2,088	53.6%	7.1%	4.3%	56.8%	17.7%	37.5%
Michigan	1,424	52.9%	6.6%	2.4%	49.5%	16.4%	29.9%
Kentucky	1,306	53.4%	7.2%	2.7%	49.6%	18.4%	29.2%
All States (U.S.)	255,637	49.8%	7.9%	3.1%	40.0%	18.8%	21.7%
Top 5 Countries							
Iran	350	76.0%	0%	3.4%	68.3%	3.7%	41.1%
Taiwan	316	64.9%	0%	0.9%	57.3%	15.2%	56.3%
Saudi Arabia	218	90.4%	0%	5.0%	61.9%	14.7%	21.1%
India	153	79.1%	0%	0.7%	50.3%	13.2%	37.3%
Malaysia	146	52.1%	0%	12.3%	75.3%	5.5%	23.3%
All Countries (Non U.S.)	3,192	69.3%	1.2%	8.9%	53.9%	15.4%	41.1%
Unclassifiable	8,413	50.4%	4.0%	3.9%	25.3%	23.3%	26.1%
TOTAL	267,242	50.0%	7.7%	3.2%	39.7%	18.9%	22.0%

1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE TYPE, ORIGIN OF STUDENT, AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

	Under-Graduate Students	Number of Students in 100 Who Are: Male	Black	Other Ethnic Minority	Full-Time	30 or Over	On-Campus
INDEPENDENT INSITUTIONS							
Indiana	29,453	42.7%	4.4%	2.0%	44.0%	20.9%	33.6%
Top 5 States							
Illinois	4,436	50.8%	2.8%	1.6%	74.9%	8.4%	65.3%
Ohio	2,559	56.2%	2.0%	1.2%	75.8%	6.8%	73.4%
Michigan	1,922	52.1%	2.2%	0.6%	73.1%	8.8%	69.2%
New York	1,377	68.2%	1.7%	1.7%	79.5%	6.3%	71.2%
Pennsylvania	1,303	61.3%	1.2%	0.7%	82.0%	5.4%	72.3%
All States (U.S.)	48,584	[illegible]%	3.6%	2.2%	56.5%	15.8%	47.6%
Top 5 Countries							
Canada	132	50.8%	1.0%	0%	51.5%	26.2%	68.5%
Venezuala	50	[illegible]%	0%	18.4%	56.0%	6.3%	70.0%
Japan	43	62.8%	0%	12.5%	74.4%	11.6%	56.1%
India	38	78.9%	0%	9.7%	65.8%	7.9%	24.3%
Nigeria	37	83.8%	5.4%	2.7%	56.8%	16.7%	44.4%
All Countries (Non U.S.)	960	67.7%	1.0%	7.1%	60.0%	13.6%	49.4%
Unclassifiable	1,066	48.8%	3.7%	2.6%	48.7%	13.8%	20.2%
TOTAL	50,610	48.9%	3.6%	2.3%	56.4%	15.7%	47.1%

Source: Commission for Higher Education Student Information System. Reported enrollments for Indiana public institutions are comprehensive; reported enrollments for independent institutions cover 22 of 33 institutions. Student origin is determined from the students zipcode at the time of entry to an institution.

TABLE 9

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 30
Adams	933	49.9%	26.2%	0.2%	3.3	45.3%	16.8%
Allen	17,570	50.4%	13.5%	7.3%	1.9%	33.3%	20.5%
Bartholomew	3,411	48.6%	24.0%	1.8%	1.4%	37.1%	22.9%
Benton	375	44.8%	30.4%	0.0%	1.9%	51.5%	15.3%
Blackford	523	50.9%	25.0%	0.0%	1.5%	48.4%	17.4%
Boone	1,692	45.9%	27.4%	0.3%	1.2%	40.2%	21.4%
Brown	299	46.0%	14.0%	0.0%	0.7%	33.1%	28.2%
Carroll	521	50.3%	27.4%	0.0%	2.0%	46.1%	16.7%
Cass	1,414	47.0%	26.9%	0.7%	1.8%	42.2%	18.6%
Clark	4,102	51.7%	12.4%	3.7%	1.8%	32.4%	20.9%
Clay	941	44.6%	13.2%	0.6%	6.1%	45.2%	17.2%
Clinton	1,017	46.9%	24.6%	0.1%	1.2%	44.8%	17.4%
Crawford	244	43.0%	21.7%	0.0%	3.3%	34.4%	23.6%
Daviess	854	46.4%	36.9%	0.9%	2.9%	52.6%	16.4%
Dearborn	797	50.4%	31.0%	0.5%	2.1%	40.5%	18.6%
Decatur	734	49.0%	30.1%	0.0%	2.0%	41.7%	13.7%
De Kalb	1,117	49.1%	17.6%	0.5%	1.3%	37.8%	21.4%
Delaware	6,443	49.8%	15.3%	4.4%	1.6%	40.6%	22.1%
Dubois	1,804	43.3%	66.5%	0.1%	1.5%	38.5%	13.0%
Elkhart	4,270	49.5%	30.8%	2.2%	1.7%	44.3%	20.1%
Fayette	944	50.2%	19.1%	1.9%	1.6%	33.4%	25.3%
Floyd	2,992	48.2%	14.9%	2.8%	1.8%	36.0%	20.0%
Fountain	456	47.4%	34.9%	0.2%	6.2%	51.3%	10.5%
Franklin	396	43.2%	30.3%	0.0%	1.3%	46.2%	14.4%
Fulton	531	44.4%	30.5%	0.2%	1.5%	46.1%	18.3%

TABLE 9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 30
Gibson	1,185	51.8%	18.1%	2.0%	4.1%	43.9%	18.7%
Grant	3,360	50.1%	43.0%	6.2%	2.4%	40.3%	18.9%
Greene	897	47.7%	30.1%	0.0%	4.3%	40.4%	21.4%
Hamilton	4,631	46.2%	32.8%	0.5%	1.8%	45.8%	19.5%
Hancock	1,747	48.2%	25.9%	0.2%	1.5%	42.1%	22.0%
Harrison	985	48.2%	16.3%	0.6%	1.3%	36.1%	20.7%
Hendricks	2,826	46.7%	26.1%	0.3%	2.0%	38.6%	22.6%
Henry	1,953	49.0%	20.1%	1.3%	1.2%	39.0%	23.6%
Howard	5,328	53.7%	18.2%	5.4%	1.7%	34.3%	23.2%
Huntington	1,326	50.5%	24.1%	0.2%	0.8%	43.4%	18.5%
Jackson	1,268	44.6%	27.2%	0.1%	1.6%	38.6%	19.4%
Jasper	656	45.6%	28.2%	0.0%	2.3%	43.3%	16.0%
Jay	747	46.6%	25.8%	0.1%	0.5%	47.4%	15.8%
Jefferson	1,187	45.7%	21.4%	1.3%	1.4%	32.1%	26.2%
Jennings	613	47.5%	22.8%	1.0%	1.5%	34.3%	21.1%
Johnson	3,087	48.2%	23.4%	0.4%	2.1%	34.2%	21.9%
Knox	2,090	46.5%	34.5%	0.6%	2.4%	44.4%	18.5%
Kosciusko	2,114	50.0%	24.8%	0.6%	1.4%	40.4%	21.3%
Lagrange	374	47.6%	32.0%	0.0%	1.6%	50.0%	16.9%
Lake	27,343	47.0%	17.6%	23.4%	8.1%	34.6%	17.3%
La Porte	4,280	50.5%	20.1%	6.8%	1.8%	35.6%	20.1%
Lawrence	1,255	41.8%	33.2%	0.2%	1.7%	42.7%	22.0%
Madison	5,291	50.4%	23.0%	8.1%	0.9%	40.7%	19.1%
Marion	45,087	47.3%	20.3%	15.9%	2.1%	34.4%	20.3%
Marshall	1,334	48.6%	31.6%	0.3%	2.2%	45.4%	18.0%

TABLE 9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 30
Martin	522	46.0%	58.4%	0.0%	3.3%	35.2%	15.7%
Miami	1,363	51.0%	25.3%	2.6%	1.4%	40.1%	21.2%
Monroe	9,355	48.6%	15.9%	3.3%	2.4%	44.2%	22.4%
Montgomery	1,168	46.9%	29.6%	0.4%	2.1%	50.4%	15.0%
Morgan	1,642	48.3%	23.7%	0.1%	1.8%	39.3%	22.1%
Newton	312	46.5%	39.7%	0.0%	1.0%	51.3%	11.9%
Noble	952	52.0%	21.3%	0.1%	1.3%	40.2%	21.8%
Ohio	94	37.2%	38.3%	0.0%	1.1%	52.1%	17.2%
Orange	458	47.6%	42.6%	0.0%	3.3%	48.5%	20.6%
Owen	381	49.1%	15.2%	0.6%	2.5%	36.5%	24.7%
Parke	543	43.1%	22.3%	0.0%	7.9%	42.0%	19.4%
Perry	559	54.1%	29.5%	0.0%	2.9%	37.2%	16.5%
Pike	373	40.6%	38.6%	0.0%	3.8%	43.2%	16.7%
Porter	5,419	48.2%	20.1%	0.6%	3.1%	36.7%	19.9%
Posey	938	46.4%	10.3%	1.2%	3.6%	37.5%	18.9%
Pulaski	384	40.4%	31.5%	0.0%	1.6%	54.4%	12.3%
Putnam	854	48.6%	31.0%	1.5%	4.6%	46.1%	21.6%
Randolph	997	47.2%	18.7%	0.1%	1.2%	39.4%	16.3%
Ripley	675	47.6%	37.6%	0.0%	1.7%	45.6%	15.3%
Rush	541	46.6%	31.4%	2.1%	1.3%	48.4%	15.0%
Saint Joseph	14,566	49.5%	20.1%	8.3%	2.2%	36.2%	20.1%
Scott	556	50.2%	19.4%	0.0%	1.7%	43.2%	18.4%
Shelby	1,240	47.2%	29.4%	0.8%	1.8%	43.1%	17.3%
Spencer	489	52.3%	36.8%	1.7%	3.7%	43.6%	15.3%
Starke	477	52.7%	26.1%	0.7%	1.5%	36.9%	21.9%

TABLE 9 (Continued)

STUDENTS FROM INDIANA ENROLLING IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS
1980-81 ANNUAL ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY AND STUDENT LEVEL

	Number Counted	Male	On-Campus	Black	Other Minority	Full-Time	Over 30
Steuben	813	51.7%	27.1%	0.5%	0.9%	43.8%	18.7%
Sullivan	655	46.7%	20.5%	0.0%	5.8%	41.1%	17.9%
Switzerland	303	39.8%	26.2%	0.0%	1.0%	42.7%	25.2%
Tippecanoe	9,799	52.9%	19.6%	1.9%	2.7%	50.6%	17.1%
Tipton	653	49.8%	22.5%	0.2%	2.1%	37.8%	21.2%
Union	235	47.2%	22.1%	0.9%	0.9%	33.6%	20.9%
Vanderburgh	10,406	47.6%	20.1%	5.0%	2.6%	44.7%	15.1%
Vermillion	494	45.5%	16.4%	0.4%	8.3%	39.1%	19.9%
Vigo	6,423	51.4%	13.0%	6.2%	9.1%	38.3%	21.5%
Wabash	1,151	47.4%	33.3%	0.3%	0.8%	51.3%	17.6%
Warren	195	44.6%	39.5%	0.0%	4.1%	56.4%	9.7%
Warrick	1,718	46.1%	12.0%	0.8%	2.2%	37.2%	24.7%
Washington	575	46.8%	16.3%	0.0%	2.3%	43.0%	21.2%
Wayne	4,225	47.5%	15.7%	5.2%	1.2%	27.2%	24.9%
Wells	864	52.4%	23.0%	0.0%	1.5%	42.1%	18.5%
White	878	44.9%	26.7%	0.1%	1.3%	47.3%	16.3%
Whitley	990	49.1%	17.6%	0.1%	2.6%	34.1%	21.3%
Unknown Indiana	8	75.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
TOTAL INDIANA	260,387	48.5%	21.2%	7.7%	2.9%	38.4%	19.7%
Out of State	47,986	56.9%	52.5%	4.1%	3.7%	66.8%	10.2%
Unknown	9,479	50.2%	25.4%	4.0%	3.8%	27.9%	26.4%
ALL STUDENTS	317,852	49.8%	26.0%	7.0%	3.0%	42.4%	18.4%

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

TABLE 10

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctoral	Total
INDIANA UNIVERSITY	286	643	6,259	3,166	73	1,332	11,759
Bloomington	70	[illegible]	4,213	1,795	71	671	6,85[illegible]
East	1	29	12	0	0	1	43
Kokomo	5	94	66	8	0	0	173
Northwest	31	146	199	170	0	0	546
South Bend	50	62	377	317	0	0	806
Southeast	23	47	258	146	0	0	474
IUPUI Health	1	190	393	184	0	447	1,215
IUPUI Non-Health	105	37	741	546	2	213	1,644
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	228	1,554	5,663	1,397	11	471	9,324
West Lafayette	228	675	5,079	1,213	11	471	7,677
Calumet	0	373	388	170	0	0	931
North Central	0	171	18	0	0	0	189
IUPU Fort Wayne	0	335	178	14	0	0	527
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	0	188	1,786	560	16	23	2,573
Terre Haute	0	111	1,474	560	16	23	2,184
Evansville	0	77	312	0	0	0	389
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	0	220	2,288	1,028	54	40	3,630
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	0	906	0	0	0	0	906
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	1,957	1,398	0	0	0	0	3,355
Nortwest	223	64	0	0	0	0	287
North Central	188	104	0	0	0	0	292
Northeast	106	156	0	0	0	0	262
Lafayette	171	25	0	0	0	0	196
Kokomo	234	106	0	0	0	0	340
East Central	101	180	0	0	0	0	281
Wabash Valley	246	113	0	0	0	0	359

TABLE 10 (Continued)

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctoral	Total
Central Indiana	224	221	0	0	0	0	445
Whitewater	77	50	0	0	0	0	127
Columbus	179	96	0	0	0	0	275
Southeast	79	1	0	0	0	0	80
Southwest	63	151	0	0	0	0	214
South Central	66	131	0	0	0	0	197
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	2,471	4,909	15,996	6,151	154	1,866	31,547

Source: Public Institutions - Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System.

TABLE 10 (Continued)

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Theological Professions	Doctoral	Total
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	331	766	8,183	1,224	219	104	10,827
Ancilla Domini	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
Anderson College	0	53	263	0	42	0	358
Bethel College	0	25	97	0	0	0	122
Butler University	0	44	489	298	0	0	831
Calumet College	0	79	125	0	0	0	204
Christian Theological Seminary	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Concordia Theological Seminary	0	0	0	12	0	3	15
DePauw University	0	0	484	58	0	0	542
Earlham College	0	0	213	0	15	0	228
Fort Wayne Bible College	0	16	83	0	0	0	99
Franklin College	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Goshen College	0	0	293	0	0	0	293
Goshen Biblical Seminary	4	0	0	0	17	0	21
Grace College	0	22	129	0	0	0	151
Grace Theological Seminary	0	0	13	26	54	9	102
Hanover College	0	0	191	0	0	0	191
Holy Cross Junior College	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
Huntington College	2	19	78	11	0	0	110
Indiana Central University	0	188	231	64	0	0	483
Indiana Institute of Technology	15	3	49	0	0	0	67
Manchester College	0	27	198	6	0	0	231
Marian College	0	60	91	0	0	0	151
Marion College	0	11	155	0	0	0	166
Martin Center College	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	1	0	0	0	13	0	14
Northwood Institute	144	27	0	0	0	0	171
Oakland City College	149	27	54	0	0	0	230
Rose-Hulman Institute	0	0	254	1	0	0	255
Saint Francis College	15	0	76	118	0	0	209
Saint Joseph's College	1	0	183	3	0	0	187
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods	0	0	114	0	0	0	114
Saint Mary's College	0	0	390	0	0	0	390
Saint Meinrad College	0	0	47	0	0	0	47

TABLE 10 (Continued)

DEGREES AWARDED BY CAMPUS AND DEGREE TYPE

	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Theological Professions	Doctoral	Total
Saint Meinrad School of Theology	0	0	0	11	40	0	51
Taylor University	0	9	300	0	0	0	309
Tri-State University	0	18	228	0	0	0	246
University of Evansville	0	90	601	193	0	0	884
University of Notre Dame	0	0	1,665	371	6	92	2,134
Valparaiso University	0	2	813	52	0	0	867
Wabash College	0	0	172	0	0	0	172
ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS	2,802	5,675	24,179	7,375	373[1]	1,970	42,374

Source: Independent Institutions - HEGIS Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred Between July 1, 1980 and June 30, 1981 (NCES Form 2300-2.1A).

[1] Includes both Specialist and Theological Profession fields.

TABLE 11

DEGREES AWARDED BY PROGRAM AREA AND DEGREE TYPE

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Certificate	Associate	Bachelors	Masters	Specialist	Doctorate	Total
Agriculture	0	13	603	86	0	38	740
Architecture	0	0	106	4	0	0	110
Area Studies	0	0	4	6	0	4	14
Biological Sciences	0	2	515	79	0	89	685
Business and Management	8	47	3,994	753	0	45	4,847
Communications	1	10	719	44	0	7	781
Computer Sciences	0	1	214	98	0	2	315
Education	0	34	1,857	2,755	148	215	5,009
Engineering	0	53	2,060	326	0	100	2,539
Fine Arts	2	7	657	271	0	20	957
Foreign Languages	5	2	222	64	0	23	318
Health Sciences	1	16	1,088	336	0	600	2,041
Home Economics	0	40	578	87	0	18	723
Law	0	2	3	10	0	387	402
Letters	5	2	365	202	0	64	638
Library Sciences	0	1	4	163	3	4	175
Mathematics	0	1	192	95	0	18	306
Physical Sciences	0	3	379	118	0	95	595
Psychology	0	0	448	99	1	42	590
Public Affairs / Svcs.	4	8	643	316	1	9	981
Social Sciences	6	15	1,009	176	0	83	1,289
Theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisc. Studies	2	52	239	37	0	14	344
Business Technology	646	1,276	89	0	0	0	2,011
Data Processing Tech.	73	325	0	0	0	0	398
Health Services Tech.	728	1,042	8	0	0	0	1,778
Mechanical Tech.	758	1,562	32	0	0	0	2,352
Natural Science Tech.	233	141	4	0	0	0	378
Public Service Tech.	10	193	4	0	0	0	207
Design Tech.	1	14	0	0	0	0	15
Unknown	0	2	2	4	0	0	8
TOTAL	2,483	4,864	16,038	6,131	153	1,877	31,546

Source: Commission for Higher Education. Student Information System. Reported enrollments for public institutions are comprehensive.

TABLE 12

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES FOR SENIORS IN THE 1980-81 SCHOOL YEAR[1]

ALL SENIORS	VERBAL APTITUDE Men	Women	All	Percentile[2]	MATH APTITUDE Men	Women	All	Percentile[2]
. National Average Scores	430	418	424	50	492	443	466	50
. Midwestern Average Scores	453	441	447	57	520	467	493	59
. Indiana Average Scores	412	401	406	44	477	428	451	45
AVERAGE SCORES FOR ALL SENIORS (NATIONWIDE) WHICH ARE PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS[3] TO INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:								
. Major Public Campuses[4]	441	425	433	53	515	456	485	56
. 4-Year Regional Public Campuses[5]	414	396	404	43	481	425	450	45
. 2-Year Public Campuses	368	366	367	30	420	392	406	30
. IVTC (All Campuses)	370	361	365	30	433	383	406	30
. All Public Institutions	437	421	429	52	510	451	480	55
. Independent Institutions	473	455	465	65	545	483	517	67
. All Institutions	456	438	448	59	528	467	499	61

[1] Source: College Entrance Examination Board, Public Reports and Unpublished Computer Printouts. Data provided here are intended as basic information about the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and not as an analytical comparison between groups of students. For an extended discussion of appropriate comparisons, the reader is directed to A Comparison Study of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores Between Students in Indiana, the Midwestern Region, and the Nation, by J. P. Lisack.

[2] The column labelled "Percentile" indicates where a student with the specified average score would be with respect to the nationwide distribution of SAT scores. Thus, a person with a verbal score of 424 is at the nationwide mean (i.e., 50% percentile); the average Indiana senior has a verbal score of 406 (or the 44th percentile).

[3] Prospective applicants are those seniors taking the SAT test and requesting their scores be sent to particular institutions.

[4] Includes all public university campuses (Indiana University, Purdue University, Ball State University, Indiana State University, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis).

[5] Includes Indiana University-East, Purdue University-North Central, and Vincennes University.

TABLE 13

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES OF SENIORS

INDIANA AND NATIONWIDE AVERAGES FOR SELECTED YEARS

	VERBAL		MATH	
Academic Year	Indiana	National	Indiana	National
1971-72	435	453	471	484
1972-73	429	445	470	481
1973-74	423	444	469	480
1974-75	418	434	463	472
1975-76	415	431	460	472
1976-77	412	429	458	470
1977-78	413	429	457	468
1978-79	412	427	455	467
1979-80	407	424	450	466
1980-81	406	424	451	466

Source: College Entrance Examination Board, Published Reports and Unpublished Computer Printouts. Data provided here are intended as basic information about the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and not as an analytical comparison between groups of students. For an extended discussion of appropriate comparisons, the reader is directed to A Comparison Study of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores Between Students in Indiana, the Midwestern Region, and the Nation, by J. P. Lisack.

TABLE 14

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS[1]	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Indiana University						
Bloomington	$722	$810	$870	$938	$1,013	$1,155
East	630	690	720	780	848	975
Kokomo	630	690	720	780	848	975
Northwest	630	690	720	780	848	975
South Bend	630	690	720	780	848	975
Southeast	630	690	720	780	848	975
IUPUI (Health)	630	690	720	780	870	1,035
IUPUI (NonHealth)	630	690	720	780	870	1,035
Purdue University						
West Lafayette	$750	$820	$870	$933	$1,008	$1,158
Calumet	660	720	765	818	900	1,026
North Central	660	720	765	818	878	1,004
IUPU-Fort Wayne	660	720	756	818	878	1,014
Indiana State University						
Terre Haute	$720	$795	$840	$900	$975	$1,110
Evansville	630	705	735	795	855	960
Ball State University	$720	$795	$840	$900	$975	$1,116
Vincennes University	$792	$816	$803	$750	$810	$910
Indiana Vocational Technical College	$502	$612	$638	$689	$734	$836

TABLE 14 (Continued)

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES
FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Ancilla College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$1,009
Anderson College	1,860	2,030	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,830	3,200	3,560
Bethel College	1,600	1,668	1,807	1,978	2,194	2,313	2,623	2,953
Butler University	2,050	2,050	2,270	2,470	2,720	3,045	3,400	3,850
Calumet College	950	1,110	1,140	1,140	1,240	1,325	1,480	1,952
DePauw University	2,975	3,300	3,500	3,692	3,920	4,272	4,808	5,482
Earlham College	2,950	3,070	3,360	3,630	4,050	4,490	5,080	5,835
Fort Wayne Bible College	1,320	1,326	1,730	1,926	2,218	2,380	2,550	3,008
Franklin College	2,290	2,490	2,720	3,020	3,230	3,500	3,880	4,400
Goshen College	1,950	2,190	2,335	2,525	2,735	2,945	3,325	3,790
Grace College & Seminary	1,730	1,730	2,000	2,135	2,440	2,632	2,886	3,196
Hanover College	2,130	2,230	2,360	2,460	2,560	2,670	2,915	3,305
Holy Cross Junior College	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,397
Huntington College	1,938	2,166	2,370	2,474	2,715	2,901	3,189	3,745
Indiana Central University	1,925	2,050	2,230	2,400	2,640	2,880	3,200	3,650
Indiana Institute of Technology	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,352	2,352	2,736	2,835	3,240
Manchester College	2,050	2,200	2,350	2,520	2,680	2,870	3,200	3,600
Marian College	1,620	1,785	1,915	2,025	2,175	2,455	2,735	3,015
Marion College	1,860	2,100	2,180	2,380	2,610	2,810	3,148	3,560
Northwood Institute	1,680	1,650	1,800	2,010	2,421	2,505	2,852	--
Oakland City College	1,410	1,644	1,725	1,848	1,965	2,064	2,478	--
Rose-Hulman Institute	2,400	2,400	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,242	3,600	4,190
St. Francis College	1,250	1,409	1,620	1,620	1,918	1,923	2,296	2,880
St. Joseph's College	2,090	2,190	2,340	2,470	2,590	2,800	3,170	3,660
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	1,830	1,980	2,080	2,265	2,525	2,795	3,145	3,540
St. Mary's College	2,532	2,625	2,775	2,995	3,375	3,850	4,250	4,740
St. Meinrad College	1,200	1,280	1,455	1,515	1,590	1,700	1,956	2,148
Taylor University	2,160	2,375	2,520	2,640	2,868	3,155	3,698	4,175
Tri-State University	1,860	1,860	2,085	2,325	2,520	2,757	3,060	3,420
University of Evansville	1,806	1,995	2,199	2,413	2,697	2,950	3,333	3,795

TABLE 14 (Continued)

TUITION AND REGULARLY ASSESSED FEES
FOR INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS[2]	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
University of Notre Dame	2,830	3,030	3,300	3,550	3,850	4,200	4,700	5,358
Valparaiso University	2,354	2,524	2,656	2,796	3,026	3,286	3,769	4,222
Wabash College	2,620	2,800	3,050	3,270	3,470	3,770	4,165	4,780

[1] Source: Commission for Higher Education. The fees cited are for undergraduate, in-state students, and reflect the charges per full-time equivalent student. These fees include instructional, academic facilities, and dedicated/designated fees for undergraduate, resident, full-time equivalent students. It should be noted that this will not necessarily correspond to the fees charged to a full-time student, and will vary somewhat from the fees used by the State Student Assistance Commission in computing student aid awards. Data for years prior to 1976-77 are not fully comparable to the figures shown above.

[2] Source: State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana. All tuition figures are for full-time, degree-credit resident enrollment.

TABLE 15

STUDENT AID FUNDS IN INDIANA

	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981[4]	1981-1982
Federal Grant Aid Programs[1]							
• College Work Study Program	$8,238,919	$7,632,169	$7,288,170	$8,313,845	$10,437,914	$10,272,000	$9,975,000
• Basic Educational Opportunity Grants	15,180,373	24,325,765	24,283,846	26,044,000	49,890,000	43,486,000	24,035,000[5]
• Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	5,182,058	5,291,393	5,228,409	5,486,933	6,894,558	7,056,000	7,524,000
• Trio Programs and Educational Opportunity Centers	943,925	984,324	1,250,187	1,955,982	NA	NA	NA
• Veterans General Education Program	227,454	243,397	288,041	283,380	NA	NA	NA
• State Student Incentive Grants[3]	426,405	972,061	1,185,655	1,212,426	1,519,109	1,517,000	1,535,000
State Grant Aid Programs[2]							
• State Scholarship Program[6]	$12,117,000	$13,250,000	$13,500,000	$13,500,000	$13,391,636	$13,500,000	16,080,000
• Educational Grant Program	2,082,000	2,559,000	4,000,000	2,860,000	3,349,981	2,860,000	
• Freedom of Choice Program	1,756,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	3,600,000	4,366,215	3,820,000	4,100,000

[1] Source: U.S. Office of Education and Veterans Administration. For federal programs, the years indicated correspond to the years for which funds are used to support students.

[2] Source: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs: Annual Reports. Also Indiana State Budget Documents.

[3] Figures shown reflect both initial appropriations and subsequent reappropriations.

[4] Estimated by the Commission for Higher Education based upon data provided by the U.S. Department of Education.

[5] As of October 1, 1981

[6] For the 1981-82 award year, the State Scholarship and Educational Grant programs were administratively consolidated.

Notation: (NA) means not available.

TABLE 16

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
INDIANA UNIVERSITY:			
Bloomington			
1975-76	$59,719,774	$25,210,516	$1,458,056
1976-77	61,943,266	28,058,694	1,513,436
1977-78	63,771,906	31,653,535	1,819,720
1978-79[3]	69,021,152	34,021,416	1,819,528
1979-80	74,420,277	37,652,649	1,505,761
1980-81	82,792,569	40,416,420	1,506,792
1981-82	82,719,941	46,051,766	1,501,946
1982-83	81,601,544	53,609,048	1,501,109
Kokomo			
1975-76	$ 1,645,442	$ 642,095	$ -
1976-77	1,706,787	789,310	-
1977-78	1,630,386	769,075	311,868
1978-79[3]	1,886,591	825,454	306,075
1979-80	2,102,727	963,076	233,714
1980-81	2,461,353	1,079,550	239,988
1981-82	2,556,860	1,024,374	309,997
1982-83	2,560,287	1,185,005	312,171
South Bend			
1975-76	$ 3,897,476	$1,706,800	$ 564,314
1976-77	4,441,866	2,024,312	504,153
1977-78	4,762,691	2,283,302	776,346
1978-79	5,404,506	2,473,584	772,309
1979-80	5,443,534	2,879,861	599,198
1980-81	6,379,876	3,120,941	596,502
1981-82	6,574,169	2,769,979	744,152
1982-83	6,554,450	3,227,498	735,262
East			
1975-76	$ 726,318	$ 247,314	$ 110,851
1976-77	733,048	410,277	129,898
1977-78	805,743	384,597	153,644
1978-79	940,291	435,363	158,422
1979-80	966,386	514,209	117,446
1980-81	1,128,450	563,654	117,771
1981-82	1,135,800	525,407	161,584
1982-83	1,115,103	611,064	164,495
Northwest			
1975-76	$ 4,297,843	$1,584,341	$ 141,025
1976-77	4,308,231	1,934,100	469,534
1977-78	4,272,551	1,944,091	761,228
1978-79[3]	4,640,937	2,103,912	757,318
1979-80	5,260,980	2,173,444	528,813
1980-81	6,408,129	2,346,093	520,180
1981-82	6,924,320	2,089,288	551,982
1982-83	6,993,955	2,416,287	536,466
Southeast			
1975-76	$ 2,018,723	$1,104,561	$ 282,713
1976-77	2,251,554	1,508,233	330,444
1977-78	2,477,326	1,497,632	555,898
1978-79	2,918,425	1,686,092	565,594
1979-80	3,008,219	1,998,607	477,282
1980-81	3,374,389	2,218,689	483,236
1981-82	3,780,465	2,141,332	632,100
1982-83	3,634,063	2,484,572	642,520

TABLE 16 (Continued)

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
IUPUI-Health			
1975-76	$20,442,516	$ 2,897,194	$ 235,934
1976-77	22,111,096	3,159,600	361,209
1977-78	24,435,620	3,556,827	358,786
1978-79	25,796,106	3,828,784	358,228
1979-80[3]	28,527,089	4,193,977	496,031
1980-81	31,353,030	4,506,856	492,731
1981-82	34,569,670	4,995,475	1,273,514
1982-83	33,087,308	6,883,522	1,274,353
PURDUE UNIVERSITY:			
IUPU-Fort Wayne			
1975-76	$ 7,190,165	$2,815,683	$ 674,229
1976-77	7,456,374	3,112,776	1,017,377
1977-78	7,745,270	3,352,444	1,023,627
1978-79	8,591,512	3,648,663	1,016,072
1979-80[3]	9,291,772	4,016,057	1,014,901
1980-81	10,362,838	4,378,015	1,013,311
1981-82	11,680,916	4,651,510	1,459,530
1982-83	11,592,983	5,471,469	1,457,076
Calumet			
1975-76	$ 5,024,607	$ 1,905,474	$ 626,961
1976-77	5,285,121	2,400,000	843,787
1977-78	5,441,014	2,916,794	848,270
1978-79	5,964,942	3,247,562	859,025
1979-80	6,708,068	3,307,041	859,712
1980-81	7,815,181	3,580,502	862,093
1981-82	8,002,390	4,264,557	1,144,342
1982-83	7,894,159	5,003,534	1,149,870

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
IUPUI-Non-Health			
1975-76	$ 9,983,447	$ 5,954,101	$ 787,626
1976-77	11,585,407	6,734,355	1,029,718
1977-78	12,816,049	7,168,339	1,115,141
1978-79	14,641,810	7,757,448	1,036,631
1979-80	15,941,891	8,811,924	1,118,258
1980-81	18,933,414	9,485,197	1,115,021
1981-82	20,305,866	8,510,027	3,260,760
1982-83	22,337,284	10,013,767	3,262,087
West Lafayette			
1975-76	$63,584,066	$23,419,449	$2,186,383
1976-77	67,560,680	25,270,022	2,063,366
1977-78	71,036,972	29,711,096	2,451,149
1978-79	77,935,825	31,943,384	2,480,200
1979-80[3]	84,880,612	34,655,289	2,534,180
1980-81	94,836,882	37,121,256	2,434,367
1981-82	97,490,631	49,021,823	2,848,743
1982-83	97,404,563	56,965,151	2,887,182
North Central			
1975-76	$ 1,637,287	$ 429,814	$ 187,456
1976-77	1,689,308	550,000	350,527
1977-78	1,743,197	624,171	358,711
1978-79	1,925,156	721,774	393,442
1979-80[3]	2,046,010	775,614	420,598
1980-81	2,438,009	871,565	310,707
1981-82	2,730,357	949,716	310,249
1982-83	2,775,586	1,109,111	310,917

TABLE 16 (Continued)

FUNDING FOR INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION

SELECTED DATA

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:			
Terre Haute			
1975-76	$23,385,824	$ 4,437,355	$1,440,774
1976-77	25,239,508	4,486,736	1,435,868
1977-78	26,432,681	5,508,467	1,440,048
1978-79	28,586,421	6,004,520	1,438,318
1979-80	31,398,861	6,881,951	1,421,173
1980-81	34,822,155	7,626,613	1,447,755
1981-82	35,817,704	10,599,729	1,437,810
1982-83	36,045,922	12,503,517	1,436,982
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY:			
1975-76	$29,715,729	$ 9,537,226	$1,793,400
1976-77	32,258,319	10,363,282	1,725,003
1977-78	33,867,609	11,841,909	1,718,539
1978-79	36,960,959	12,458,292	1,725,634
1979-80	39,918,416	13,439,759	1,986,531
1980-81	44,197,113	14,475,543	2,017,884
1981-82	45,722,441	17,137,231	2,016,784
1982-83	46,716,222	19,718,433	1,998,375
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE:			
1975-76	$ 8,273,079	$ 2,290,248	$ 436,000
1976-77	11,009,825	4,337,700	538,750
1977-78	11,961,760	4,907,721	994,117
1978-79	14,400,205	5,764,341	992,572
1979-80	15,303,211	8,599,031	997,381
1980-81	17,694,583	9,901,649	968,318
1981-82	19,497,461	11,105,462	1,281,291
1982-83	19,388,986	12,608,728	1,284,935

	State Operating Appropriation	Estimated Student Fees	Estimated Fee Replacement[1]
Evansville			
1975-76	$ 2,594,779	$ 835,709	$ 392,505
1976-77	3,276,527	832,027	249,694
1977-78	3,428,910	1,123,444	366,012
1978-79	3,784,501	1,235,785	370,381
1979-80	4,295,330	936,143	646,933
1980-81	4,875,700	1,070,594	612,843
1981-82	5,134,784	1,490,822	618,586
1982-83	5,138,793	1,802,284	613,779
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY:[2]			
1975-76	$ 2,691,734	$ 1,561,169	$ 445,192
1976-77	3,754,378	1,981,475	409,464
1977-78	4,347,560	2,082,766	401,646
1978-79	4,945,373	2,087,015	397,397
1979-80	5,973,579	2,291,197	269,764
1980-81	7,087,486	2,447,930	272,113
1981-82	8,011,438	3,828,471	266,016
1982-83	8,201,145	4,359,256	265,989
TOTAL SYSTEM:			
1975-76	$246,828,809	$86,679,049	$11,765,419
1976-77	266,661,295	97,952,899	12,972,228
1977-78	280,977,245	111,326,210	15,454,750
1978-79	308,344,712	120,253,389	15,447,146
1979-80	334,745,671	134,089,829	16,007,452
1980-81	376,961,157	145,211,067	15,011,612
1981-82	392,655,183	171,156,969	19,819,386
1982-83	393,042,353	19,972,246	19,833,568

TABLE 16 (Continued)

Source: Commission for Higher Education

Notes:

[1] Includes Fee Replacement Adjustment in 1979-80. Represents projects for which the General Assembly authorization has been obtained and for which bonds have been issued.
[2] Excludes Knox County matching.
[3] Includes capitation replacement appropriation made by 1980 General Assembly.

TABLE 17

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND BOND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

AT INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY YEAR AND BY EXPENDITURE CLASS[1]

	Repair and Rehabilitation	Land Acquisition	New Construction Appropriations	Bonding Authorizations	Major Equipment
Indiana University					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$4,864,455	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 9,795,812	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	5,456,490	250,000	1,013,200	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	6,479,215	875,000	-0-	32,692,250	-0-
79-81 Biennium	11,785,647	495,000	-0-	40,852,098	-0-
81-83 Biennium	6,206,747	225,000	-0-	19,806,600	7,411,319
Purdue University					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$3,595,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$4,650,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	4,031,000	-0-	1,232,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	4,801,053	446,000	-0-	15,540,400	-0-
79-81 Biennium	7,763,879	-0-	-0-	30,368,917	-0-
81-83 Biennium	4,736,728	-0-	-0-	14,811,000	6,500,000
Ball State University					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$1,467,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$5,514,960	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	1,725,000	-0-	505,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,684,118	60,000	-0-	3,300,000	-0-
79-81 Biennium	1,981,118	-0-	-0-	9,979,787	-0-
81-83 Biennium	1,455,170	-0-	-0-	2,871,680	-0-
Indiana State University					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$1,090,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 1,445,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	1,899,000	-0-	500,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,653,994	-0-	600,000	3,300,000	-0-
79-81 Biennium	3,094,963	250,000	-0-	5,827,000	-0-
81-83 Biennium	1,410,624	300,000	-0-	11,000,000	-0-

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND BOND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY YEAR AND BY EXPENDITURE CLASS[1]

	Repair and Rehabilitation	Land Acquisition	New Construction Appropriations	Bonding Authorizations	Major Equipment
Vincennes University					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$ 75,000	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	812,000	-0-	913,059	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	455,430	243,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
79-81 Biennium	1,130,545	-0-	-0-	3,700,000	-0-
81-83 Biennium	720,007	-0-	-0-	240,000	750,000
IVTC					
73-75 Biennium[2]	$ 477,271	$ -0-	$ -0-	$5,000,000	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	1,244,140	135,000	132,000	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	1,214,713	-0-	2,500,000	1,706,813	-0-
79-81 Biennium	2,093,950	-0-	250,000	3,306,782	-0-
81-83 Biennium	549,402	-0-	-0-	5,791,200	753,000
ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
73-75 Biennium	$11,568,726	$ -0-	$ -0-	$26,405,772	$ -0-
75-77 Biennium	14,767,630	385,000	4,295,259	-0-	-0-
77-79 Biennium	16,268,523	1,624,000	3,100,000	56,539,463	-0-
79-81 Biennium	27,850,102	745,000	250,000	94,034,584	-0-
81-83 Biennium	15,078,678	525,000	-0-	54,520,480	15,414,319

[1] Source: State appropriations Acts.
[2] Appropriations were aggregated for two single years.

TABLE 18

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE FOR SALARIES OF CONTINUING[2] EMPLOYEES IN INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1974-75 to 1975-76	1975-76 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1978-79 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1981-82
Academic Employees Employed on a Fiscal Year Basis							
. Purdue University	9.5%	5.8%	6.2%	8.2%	6.9%	12.8%	6.4%
. Vincennes University	7.6	8.3	13.4	11.7	11.2	15.2	9.4
. Indiana State University	9.2	5.2	5.3	7.8	6.3	11.6	6.7
. IVTC	NA	7.5	6.4	8.8	NA	NA	NA
. Ball State University	7.7	5.0	5.2	6.9	6.9	11.3	6.8
. Indiana University	8.3	5.7	5.7	7.5	7.4	11.6	7.6
. **Overall**	8.8	5.8	6.0	7.8	7.2	12.1	7.1
Academic Employees Employed on an Academic Year Basis							
. Purdue University	9.6%	6.0%	6.3%	8.2%	7.5%	13.7%	7.5%
. Vincennes University	10.3	7.8	10.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	9.8
. Indiana State University	9.0	5.6	5.6	7.8	6.6	11.3	6.6
. IVTC	NA	5.5	8.3	9.5	7.4	10.8	6.2
. Ball State University	9.3	5.5	5.7	6.9	8.2	11.5	6.7
. Indiana University	9.2	5.8	6.3	8.1	7.5	12.2	8.0
. **Overall**	9.3	5.8	6.2	7.9	7.6	12.3	7.2
Administrative and Professional Staff							
. Purdue University	9.4%	6.5%	6.4%	8.3%	7.2%	12.9%	6.9%
. Vincennes University	7.3	8.0	12.0	11.6	12.5	16.5	10.1
. Indiana State University	8.9	5.6	5.7	7.5	6.4	11.0	6.4
. IVTC	NA	6.6	9.9	4.8	7.6	10.7	3.6
. Ball State University	8.8	4.6	5.5	7.0	6.9	11.7	7.3
. Indiana University	9.5	5.9	6.5	8.0	7.3	12.2	6.7
. **Overall**	9.3	6.1	6.7	7.9	7.3	12.4	6.7

TABLE 18 (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE FOR SALARIES OF CONTINUING[2] EMPLOYEES IN INDIANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1974-75 to 1975-76	1975-76 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1978-79 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1981-82
Clerical and Service Staff							
. Purdue University	11.2%	7.6%	6.7%	8.3%	7.4%	13.1%	7.2%
. Vincennes University	7.0	6.4	11.4	11.3	12.5	17.4	10.0
. Indiana State University	11.7	5.8	6.3	13.6	7.4	11.2	6.8
. IVTC	NA	8.2	17.4	9.4	8.4	12.4	4.7
. Ball State University	9.1	6.1	6.3	7.3	6.8	11.6	6.7
. Indiana University	10.0	6.6	6.4	7.4	7.3	12.3	6.4
. **Overall**	10.4	6.8	6.9	8.4	7.5	12.5	7.5
All Continuing Employees							
. Purdue University	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	8.2%	7.2%	13.1%	7.0%
. Vincennes University	8.4	7.7	11.6	11.3	13.0	17.0	9.5
. Indiana State University	9.6	5.6	5.8	9.0	6.7	11.2	6.5
. IVTC	NA	6.9	10.3	7.8	7.7	11.2	4.9
. Ball State University	9.0	5.5	5.7	7.0	7.6	11.5	6.8
. Indiana University	9.2	6.0	6.2	7.7	7.4	12.0	7.8
. **Overall**	9.4	6.1	6.4	8.0	7.4	12.3	7.2

NOTES:

1. Source: B-3 reports provided by public institutions.
2. Continuing Employees are defined as those employed in the two academic years.
3. All Percentages cited above include the regional campuses for each institution.
4. Percentage increases from year to year are based on the budgeted increases in total salary dollars for specified groups of employees.
5. (NA) means data were not available.